

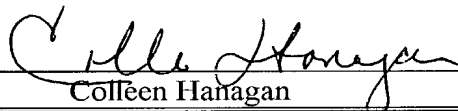
IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

**BOX PCT/DO-EO**

Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, DC 20231

"Express Mail" mailing label number **EL 823 533 194 US**

I hereby certify that this paper is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" under 37 CFR § 1.10 on the date indicated above and addressed to: **BOX PCT/DO-EO**, Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC 20231 on December 13, 2001.

  
Colleen Hanagan

**NATIONAL STAGE APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL LETTER**  
**APPLICATION FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 371**

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of:

<b>Inventor(s)/Applicant(s):</b>	<b>Thonnard, Joelle</b>
<b>International Application No.:</b>	<b>PCT/EP00/05852</b>
<b>International Published Appln. No.:</b>	<b>WO 01/00837</b>
<b>International Filing Date:</b>	<b>23 June 2000</b>
<b>Priority Filing Dates:</b>	<b>25 June 1999</b>
<b>Thirty Month Date:</b>	<b>25 December 2001</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>"BASB111 POLYPEPTIDE AND POLYNUCLEOTIDE FROM MORAXELLA CATARRHALIS"</b>

1. **THIS NEW APPLICATION IS A NATIONAL STAGE APPLICATION UNDER PCT, CHAPTER II WITH A REQUEST FOR EXAMINATION WITHOUT DELAY TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US).**

- ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. § 371;
- ☐ This is a **SECOND** or subsequent submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. § 371.

2. ☒ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).

10011407101867212

PATENT

DOCKET NO. BM45395

531 Rec'd PCT

13 DEC 2001

3. A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19<sup>th</sup> month from the earliest claimed priority date.

4. Enclosed items are required for filing under 37 CFR § 1.53(b) and § 1.494(b) or § 1.495(b):

- ☒ One copy of International Publication No. WO 00/00837
- (a) ☒ is transmitted herewith (**required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau**)
- (b) ☐ has been transmitted by the International Bureau
- (c) ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US)

**Fees**

☒ The basic national fee set forth in 37 CFR § 1.482 - International Preliminary Examination Fee not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO - **\$890.00**

- ☒ Claims in Excess of 20 (3 @ \$18.00)
- ☐ Independent Claims in Excess of 3 ( @ \$84.00)

5. Further enclosed are:

- ☒ One copy of International Preliminary Examination Report.
- ☒ One copy of International Search Report.
- ☐ One copy of Written Opinion.
- ☐ One copy of PCT Request as filed.
- ☐ One copy of Chapter II Demand as filed.

6. ☐ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. § 371(c)(2))

7. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. § 371(c)(3))

8. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. § 371(c)(3))

9. Still additional papers enclosed:

- ☐ Assignment with Assignment Recordation Form Cover Sheet
- ☐ Verification Statement Claiming Small Entity Status
- ☐ Declaration or oath is enclosed executed by the inventor
- ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR § 1.97 and § 1.98
- ☒ Return Acknowledgment Postcard

10. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary)

A. Enclosed are:

- (a) ☒ Computer Readable Copy of the Sequence Listing  
(b) ☒ Paper Copy (identical to Computer Readable Copy) of the Sequence Listing

- B. ☐ Enclosed is a paper copy of the Sequence Listing. This paper copy and a Computer Readable Form thereof are identical with the Computer Readable Form in another application of the Applicant which is fully identified as follows:

U.S. Application No.: @@

Filed: @@

Attorney Docket No.: @@

which is believed to comply with the rules set forth in 37 CFR § 1.821 et. seq. Applicants requests pursuant to 37 CFR § 1.821(e) that this Computer Readable Form be used in the present application. **Please TRANSFER the sequence listing from the parent to this application.**

- C. ☒ Statement under 37 CFR § 1.821(f): **The information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written Sequence Listing.**

- D. ☐ Statement under 37 CFR § 1.821(g) (required when Sequence Listing not submitted at the time of filing under 35 U.S.C. §111(a)) or 37 CFR §1.821(f) (required when Sequence Listing not submitted at the time of filing under the Patent Cooperation Treaty): **The submission of the Sequence Listing includes no new matter.**

- E. ☐ Amendment: Please enter the Sequence Listing into the application.

11. **Preliminary Amendment**

Prior to calculation of fees, kindly enter:

- ☒ Preliminary Amendment submitted herewith  
☐ do not enter Preliminary Amendment

531 Rec'd DEC 13 2001

12. The correspondence address for this application is the Customer No. provided below:

Insert Bar Code Label Here:



25308

PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE

13. Fee payment being made at this time is enclosed:

*	Basic filing fee (\$890.00)	890.00
*	Claims in Excess of 20	54.00
*	(3 @ \$18.00)	
	Independent Claims in Excess of 3	00.00
	( @ \$84.00)	
*	Total Fees enclosed:	<u>\$944.00</u>

14. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Account No. 50-0258. This letter is filed in duplicate for accounting purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

Teresa O. Bittenbender  
Registration No. 47,425  
Attorney for Applicant

DECHERT  
1717 Arch Street  
4000 Bell Atlantic Tower  
Philadelphia, PA 19103  
Fax: (215) 994-2222  
Attn.: Teresa O. Bittenbender, Esq.  
(215) 994-2213

International Application No.: PCT/EP00/05852  
Attorney Docket No.: BM45395

100115710/018672  
531 Rec'd PCT 13 DEC 2001

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

#3/a

Applicant: Thonnard  
Docket No.: BM45395  
Serial No.: Unknown  
Filed: Herewith

Group Art Unit No.: Unknown  
Examiner: Unknown

For: BASB111 Polypeptide and Polynucleotide From Moraxella Catharrhalis

**PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**

Sir:

Applicant respectfully requests that this Preliminary Amendment be entered in this case before the calculation of fees and before examination of the subject application.

**In the Claims:**

Please delete the claims of the application as filed in the PCT and substitute therefor:

27. An isolated polypeptide comprising a member selected from the group consisting of
  - (a) an amino acid sequence matching SEQ ID NO:2 and
  - (b) an immunogenic polypeptide comprising a fragment sequence of at least 15 amino acids that matches an aligned contiguous segment of SEQ ID NO:2,wherein the isolated polypeptide, when administered to a subject in a suitable composition which can include an adjuvant, or a suitable carrier coupled to the polypeptide, induces an antibody or T-cell immune response to a polypeptide having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.
28. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of Claim 27 or the full complement to the isolated polynucleotide.
29. The isolated polypeptide of claim 27, wherein the polypeptide is according to (a).
30. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of Claim 29 or the full complement to the isolated polynucleotide.
31. A process for expressing the polynucleotide of Claim 30 comprising transforming a host cell with an expression vector comprising the polynucleotide and culturing the host cell under conditions sufficient for expression of the polynucleotide.

32. The isolated polypeptide of claim 27, wherein the polypeptide is according to (b).
33. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of Claim 32 or the full complement to the isolated polynucleotide.
34. The isolated polypeptide of claim 27, wherein the immunogenic fragment of (b) comprises at least 20 amino acids.
35. The isolated polypeptide of claim 27, wherein the isolated polypeptide consists of SEQ ID NO:2.
36. An isolated polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide of Claim 35 or the full complement to the isolated polynucleotide.
37. A process for expressing the polynucleotide of Claim 36 comprising transforming a host cell with an expression vector comprising the polynucleotide and culturing the host cell under conditions sufficient for expression of the polynucleotide.
38. A fusion protein comprising the isolated polypeptide of Claim 21.
39. An isolated polynucleotide comprising the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:1.
40. An isolated polynucleotide segment comprising a polynucleotide sequence or the full complement of the entire length of the polynucleotide sequence, wherein the polynucleotide sequence hybridizes to the full complement of SEQ ID NO:1 minus the complement of any stop codon, wherein the hybridization conditions include incubation at 42°C in a solution comprising: 50% formamide, 5x SSC (150mM NaCl, 15mM trisodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.6), 5x Denhardt's solution, 10% dextran sulfate, and 20 micrograms/ml denatured, sheared salmon sperm DNA, followed by washing in 0.1x SSC at 65°C; and, wherein the polynucleotide sequence is identical to SEQ ID NO:1 minus any terminal stop codon, except that, over the entire length corresponding to SEQ ID NO:1 minus any terminal

International Application No.: PCT/EP00/05852  
 Attorney Docket No.: BM45395

stop codon,  $n_n$  nucleotides are substituted, inserted or deleted, wherein  $n_n$  satisfies the following expression

$$n_n \leq x_n - (x_n \bullet y)$$

wherein  $x_n$  is the total number of nucleotides in SEQ ID NO:1 minus any terminal stop codon,  $y$  is at least 0.95, and wherein any non-integer product of  $x_n$  and  $y$  is rounded down to the nearest integer before subtracting the product from  $x_n$ ; and wherein the polynucleotide sequence detects *Moraxella catarrhalis*.

41. An expression vector comprising the isolated polynucleotide of Claim 28.
42. A host cell transformed with the expression vector of Claim 41.
43. A vaccine comprising the polypeptide of Claim 27 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
44. The vaccine of Claim 43, wherein the vaccine comprises at least one other *Moraxella catarrhalis* antigen.
45. An antibody immunospecific for the polypeptide or immunogenic fragment of Claim 27.
46. A method for inducing an immune response in a mammal comprising administration of the polypeptide of Claim 27.
47. A method of diagnosing a *Moraxella catarrhalis* infection, comprising identifying a polypeptide of Claim 27, or an antibody that is immunospecific for the polypeptide, present within a biological sample from an animal suspected of having such an infection.
48. A method for inducing an immune response in a mammal comprising administration of the isolated polynucleotide of Claim 28.

International Application No.: PCT/EP00/05852  
Attorney Docket No.: BM45395

49. A therapeutic composition useful in treating humans with *Moraxella catarrhalis* comprising at least one antibody directed against the polypeptide of claim 27 and a suitable pharmaceutical carrier.

## REMARKS

## Claims

Claims 1-26 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer of the subject matter therein. Applicant reserves the right to prosecute, in one or more patent applications, the canceled claims, the claims as originally filed, and any other claims supported by the specification.

New claims 27-49 have been introduced. No new matter is added.

## Support

Support for the new claims is either apparent, or is as described in the text below. Support for the hybridization conditions may be found, for example, at page 11, lines 11-17. Support for the recitation of sequence relatedness such as in claim 40 may be found in the specification, for example, at pages 44-49.



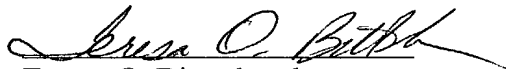
International Application No.: PCT/EP00/05852  
Attorney Docket No.: BM45395

10018672/0410003  
10/018672  
531 Rec'd PCT. 13 DEC 2001

**Closing Remarks**

Allowance of the pending claims is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



Teresa O. Bittenbender  
Registration No. 47,425  
Attorney for Applicant

DECHERT  
1717 Arch Street  
4000 Bell Atlantic Tower  
Philadelphia, PA 19103  
Fax: (215) 994-2222  
Attn: Teresa O. Bittenbender, Esq.  
(215) 994-2213

## BASB111 POLYPEPTIDE AND POLYNUCLEOTIDE FROM MORAXELLA CATHARRHALIS

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to polynucleotides, (herein referred to as "BASB111 polynucleotide(s)"), polypeptides encoded by them (referred to herein as "BASB111" or "BASB111 polypeptide(s)"), recombinant materials and methods for their production. In another aspect, the invention relates to methods for using such polypeptides and polynucleotides, including vaccines against bacterial infections. In a further aspect, the invention relates to diagnostic assays for detecting infection of certain pathogens.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

*Moraxella catarrhalis* (also named *Branhamella catarrhalis*) is a Gram-negative bacteria frequently isolated from the human upper respiratory tract. It is responsible for several pathologies the main ones being otitis media in infants and children, and pneumonia in elderlies. It is also responsible of sinusitis, nosocomial infections and less frequently of invasive diseases.

Otitis media is an important childhood disease both by the number of cases and its potential sequelae. More than 3.5 millions cases are recorded every year in the United States, and it is estimated that 80 % of the children have experienced at least one episode of otitis before reaching the age of 3 (Klein, JO (1994) Clin.Inf.Dis 19:823). Left untreated, or becoming chronic, this disease may lead to hearing losses that could be temporary (in the case of fluid accumulation in the middle ear) or permanent (if the auditive nerve is damaged). In infants, such hearing losses may be responsible for a delayed speech learning.

Three bacterial species are primarily isolated from the middle ear of children with otitis media: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, non typeable *Haemophilus influenzae* (NTHi) and *M. catarrhalis*. They are present in 60 to 90 % of the cases. A review of recent studies shows that *S. pneumoniae* and NTHi represent both about 30 %, and *M. catarrhalis* about 15 % of the otitis media cases (Murphy, TF (1996) Microbiol.Rev. 60:267). Other bacteria could be

WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

isolated from the middle ear (*H. influenzae* type B, *S. pyogenes* etc) but at a much lower frequency (2 % of the cases or less).

Epidemiological data indicate that, for the pathogens found in the middle ear, the colonization of the upper respiratory tract is an absolute prerequisite for the development of an otitis; other are however also required to lead to the disease (Dickinson, DP et al. (1988) *J. Infect.Dis.* 158:205, Faden, HL et al. (1991) *Ann.Otorhinol.Laryngol.* 100:612). These are important to trigger the migration of the bacteria into the middle ear via the Eustachian tubes, followed by the initiation of an inflammatory process. These factors are unknown todate. It has been postulated that a transient anomaly of the immune system following a viral infection, for example, could cause an inability to control the colonization of the respiratory tract (Faden, HL et al (1994) *J. Infect.Dis.* 169:1312). An alternative explanation is that the exposure to environmental factors allow a more important colonization of some children, who subsequently become susceptible to the development of otitis media because of the sustained presence of middle ear pathogens (Murphy, TF (1996) *Microbiol.Rev.* 60:267).

The immune response to *M. catarrhalis* is poorly characterized. The analysis of strains isolated sequentially from the nasopharynx of babies followed from 0 to 2 years of age, indicates that they get and eliminate frequently new strains. This indicates that an efficacious immune response against this bacteria is mounted by the colonized children (Faden, HL et al (1994) *J. Infect.Dis.* 169:1312).

In most adults tested, bactericidal antibodies have been identified (Chapman, AJ et al. (1985) *J. Infect.Dis.* 151:878). Strains of *M. catarrhalis* present variations in their capacity to resist serum bactericidal activity: in general, isolates from diseased individuals are more resistant than those who are simply colonized (Hol, C et al. (1993) *Lancet* 341:1281, Jordan, KL et al. (1990) *Am.J.Med.* 88 (suppl. 5A):28S). Serum resistance could therefore be considered as a virulence factor of the bacteria. An opsonizing activity has been observed in the sera of

WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

children recovering from otitis media.

The antigens targetted by these different immune responses in humans have not been identified, with the exception of OMP B1, a 84 kDa protein which expression is regulated by iron, and that is recognized by the sera of patients with pneumonia (Sethi, S, et al. (1995) Infect.Immun. 63:1516), and of UspA1 and UspA2 (Chen D. et al.(1999), Infect.Immun. 67:1310).

A few other membrane proteins present on the surface of *M. catarrhalis* have been characterized using biochemical method, or for their potential implication in the induction of a protective immunity (for review, see Murphy, TF (1996) Microbiol.Rev. 60:267). In a mouse pneumonia model, the presence of antibodies raised against some of them (UspA, CopB) favors a faster clearance of the pulmonary infection. Another polypeptide (OMP CD) is highly conserved among *M. catarrhalis* strains, and presents homologies with a porin of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, which has been demonstrated efficacious against this bacterium in animal models.

The frequency of *Moraxella catarrhalis* infections has risen dramatically in the past few decades. This has been attributed to the emergence of multiply antibiotic resistant strains and an increasing population of people with weakened immune systems. It is no longer uncommon to isolate *Moraxella catarrhalis* strains that are resistant to some or all of the standard antibiotics. This phenomenon has created an unmet medical need and demand for new anti-microbial agents, vaccines, drug screening methods, and diagnostic tests for this organism.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to BASB111, in particular BASB111 polypeptides and BASB111 polynucleotides, recombinant materials and methods for their production. In another aspect, the invention relates to methods for using such polypeptides and



WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

(b) a polypeptide encoded by an isolated polynucleotide comprising a polynucleotide sequence which has at least 85% identity, preferably at least 90% identity, more preferably at least 95% identity, even more preferably at least 97-99% or exact identity to SEQ ID NO:1 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:1; or

5 (c) a polypeptide encoded by an isolated polynucleotide comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which has at least 85% identity, preferably at least 90% identity, more preferably at least 95% identity, even more preferably at least 97-99% or exact identity, to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.

10 The BASB111 polypeptides provided in SEQ ID NO:2 is the BASB111 polypeptide from *Moraxella catarrhalis* strain MC2931 (ATCC 43617).

The invention also provides an immunogenic fragment of a BASB111 polypeptide, that is, a contiguous portion of the BASB111 polypeptide which has the same or substantially the  
15 same immunogenic activity as the polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2; That is to say, the fragment (if necessary when coupled to a carrier) is capable of raising an immune response which recognises the BASB111 polypeptide. Such an immunogenic fragment may include, for example, the BASB111 polypeptide lacking an N-terminal leader sequence, and/or a transmembrane domain and/or a C-terminal  
20 anchor domain. In a preferred aspect the immunogenic fragment of BASB111 according to the invention comprises substantially all of the extracellular domain of a polypeptide which has at least 85% identity, preferably at least 90% identity, more preferably at least 95% identity, most preferably at least 97-99% identity, to that of SEQ ID NO:2 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:2.

25

A fragment is a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence that is entirely the same as part but not all of any amino acid sequence of any polypeptide of the invention. As with BASB111 polypeptides, fragments may be "free-standing," or comprised within a larger polypeptide of which they form a part or region, most preferably as a single continuous  
30 region in a single larger polypeptide.

WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

Preferred fragments include, for example, truncation polypeptides having a portion of an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or of a variant thereof, such as a continuous series of residues that includes an amino- and/or carboxyl-terminal amino acid sequence.

5 Degradation forms of the polypeptides of the invention produced by or in a host cell, are also preferred. Further preferred are fragments characterized by structural or functional attributes such as fragments that comprise alpha-helix and alpha-helix forming regions, beta-sheet and beta-sheet-forming regions, turn and turn-forming regions, coil and coil-forming regions, hydrophilic regions, hydrophobic regions, alpha amphipathic regions, beta amphipathic

10 regions, flexible regions, surface-forming regions, substrate binding region, and high antigenic index regions.

Further preferred fragments include an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 or 100 contiguous amino acids from the amino

15 acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, or an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 or 100 contiguous amino acids truncated or deleted from the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.

Fragments of the polypeptides of the invention may be employed for producing the

20 corresponding full-length polypeptide by peptide synthesis; therefore, these fragments may be employed as intermediates for producing the full-length polypeptides of the invention.

Particularly preferred are variants in which several, 5-10, 1-5, 1-3, 1-2 or 1 amino acids are substituted, deleted, or added in any combination.

25 The polypeptides, or immunogenic fragments, of the invention may be in the form of the "mature" protein or may be a part of a larger protein such as a precursor or a fusion protein. It is often advantageous to include an additional amino acid sequence which contains secretory or leader sequences, pro-sequences, sequences which aid in

30 purification such as multiple histidine residues, or an additional sequence for stability

WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

during recombinant production. Furthermore, addition of exogenous polypeptide or lipid tail or polynucleotide sequences to increase the immunogenic potential of the final molecule is also considered.

5 In one aspect, the invention relates to genetically engineered soluble fusion proteins comprising a polypeptide of the present invention, or a fragment thereof, and various portions of the constant regions of heavy or light chains of immunoglobulins of various subclasses (IgG, IgM, IgA, IgE). Preferred as an immunoglobulin is the constant part of the heavy chain of human IgG, particularly IgG1, where fusion takes place at the hinge  
10 region. In a particular embodiment, the Fc part can be removed simply by incorporation of a cleavage sequence which can be cleaved with blood clotting factor Xa.

Furthermore, this invention relates to processes for the preparation of these fusion proteins by genetic engineering, and to the use thereof for drug screening, diagnosis and  
15 therapy. A further aspect of the invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding such fusion proteins. Examples of fusion protein technology can be found in International Patent Application Nos. WO94/29458 and WO94/22914.

The proteins may be chemically conjugated, or expressed as recombinant fusion  
20 proteins allowing increased levels to be produced in an expression system as compared to non-fused protein. The fusion partner may assist in providing T helper epitopes (immunological fusion partner), preferably T helper epitopes recognised by humans, or assist in expressing the protein (expression enhancer) at higher yields than the native recombinant protein. Preferably the fusion partner will be both an immunological  
25 fusion partner and expression enhancing partner.

Fusion partners include protein D from *Haemophilus influenzae* and the non-structural protein from influenza virus, NS1 (hemagglutinin). Another fusion partner is the protein known as LytA. Preferably the C terminal portion of the molecule is used. LytA  
30 is derived from *Streptococcus pneumoniae* which synthesize an N-acetyl-L-alanine



amidase LytA, (coded by the *lytA* gene {Gene, 43 (1986) page 265-272}) an autolysin that specifically degrades certain bonds in the peptidoglycan backbone. The C-terminal domain of the LytA protein is responsible for the affinity to the choline or to some choline analogues such as DEAE. This property has been exploited for the development of *E.coli* C- LytA expressing plasmids useful for expression of fusion proteins. Purification of hybrid proteins containing the C- LytA fragment at its amino terminus has been described {Biotechnology: 10, (1992) page 795-798}. It is possible to use the repeat portion of the LytA molecule found in the C terminal end starting at residue 178, for example residues 188 - 305.

The present invention also includes variants of the aforementioned polypeptides, that is polypeptides that vary from the referents by conservative amino acid substitutions, whereby a residue is substituted by another with like characteristics. Typical such substitutions are among Ala, Val, Leu and Ile; among Ser and Thr; among the acidic residues Asp and Glu; among Asn and Gln; and among the basic residues Lys and Arg; or aromatic residues Phe and Tyr.

Polypeptides of the present invention can be prepared in any suitable manner. Such polypeptides include isolated naturally occurring polypeptides, recombinantly produced polypeptides, synthetically produced polypeptides, or polypeptides produced by a combination of these methods. Means for preparing such polypeptides are well understood in the art.

It is most preferred that a polypeptide of the invention is derived from *Moraxella catarrhalis*, however, it may preferably be obtained from other organisms of the same taxonomic genus. A polypeptide of the invention may also be obtained, for example, from organisms of the same taxonomic family or order.

### **Polynucleotides**



WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

chromosomal DNA fragments from bacteria using *Moraxella catarrhalis* Catlin cells as starting material, followed by obtaining a full length clone. For example, to obtain a polynucleotide sequence of the invention, such as a polynucleotide sequence given in SEQ ID NO:1, typically a library of clones of chromosomal DNA of *Moraxella*  
5 *catarrhalis* Catlin in *E.coli* or some other suitable host is probed with a radiolabeled oligonucleotide, preferably a 17-mer or longer, derived from a partial sequence. Clones carrying DNA identical to that of the probe can then be distinguished using stringent hybridization conditions. By sequencing the individual clones thus identified by hybridization with sequencing primers designed from the original polypeptide or  
10 polynucleotide sequence it is then possible to extend the polynucleotide sequence in both directions to determine a full length gene sequence. Conveniently, such sequencing is performed, for example, using denatured double stranded DNA prepared from a plasmid clone. Suitable techniques are described by Maniatis, T., Fritsch, E.F. and Sambrook et al., *MOLECULAR CLONING, A LABORATORY MANUAL*, 2nd Ed.; Cold Spring Harbor  
15 Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York (1989). (see in particular Screening By Hybridization 1.90 and Sequencing Denatured Double-Stranded DNA Templates 13.70). Direct genomic DNA sequencing may also be performed to obtain a full length gene sequence. Illustrative of the invention, the polynucleotide set out in SEQ ID NO:1 was discovered in a DNA library derived from *Moraxella catarrhalis*.

20 Moreover, the DNA sequence set out in SEQ ID NO:1 contains an open reading frame encoding a protein having about the number of amino acid residues set forth in SEQ ID NO:2 with a deduced molecular weight that can be calculated using amino acid residue molecular weight values well known to those skilled in the art.

25 The polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:1, between the start codon at nucleotide number 1 and the stop codon which begins at nucleotide number 829 of SEQ ID NO:1, encodes the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides for an isolated polynucleotide comprising or consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide sequence which has at least 85% identity, preferably at least 90% identity, more preferably at least 95% identity, even more preferably at least 97-99% or exact identity to SEQ ID NO:1 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:1; or
- (b) a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which has at least 85% identity, preferably at least 90% identity, more preferably at least 95% identity, even more preferably at least 97-99% or 100% exact, to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:2.

A polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of the present invention, including homologs and orthologs from species other than *Moraxella catarrhalis*, may be obtained by a process which comprises the steps of screening an appropriate library under stringent hybridization conditions (for example, using a temperature in the range of 45 – 65°C and an SDS concentration from 0.1 – 1%) with a labeled or detectable probe consisting of or comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or a fragment thereof; and isolating a full-length gene and/or genomic clones containing said polynucleotide sequence.

The invention provides a polynucleotide sequence identical over its entire length to a coding sequence (open reading frame) in SEQ ID NO:1. Also provided by the invention is a coding sequence for a mature polypeptide or a fragment thereof, by itself as well as a coding sequence for a mature polypeptide or a fragment in reading frame with another coding sequence, such as a sequence encoding a leader or secretory sequence, a pre-, or pro- or prepro-protein sequence. The polynucleotide of the invention may also contain at least one non-coding sequence, including for example, but not limited to at least one non-coding 5' and 3' sequence, such as the transcribed but non-translated sequences, termination signals (such as rho-dependent and rho-independent termination signals), ribosome binding sites, Kozak sequences, sequences that stabilize mRNA, introns, and polyadenylation signals. The polynucleotide sequence may also comprise additional coding sequence encoding additional amino acids. For example, a marker sequence that facilitates purification of the fused



WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

which several, a few, 5 to 10, 1 to 5, 1 to 3, 2, 1 or no amino acid residues are substituted, modified, deleted and/or added, in any combination. Especially preferred among these are silent substitutions, additions and deletions, that do not alter the properties and activities of BASB111 polypeptide.

5

Further preferred embodiments of the invention are polynucleotides that are at least 85% identical over their entire length to a polynucleotide encoding BASB111 polypeptide having an amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO:2, and polynucleotides that are complementary to such polynucleotides. Alternatively, most highly preferred are polynucleotides that comprise a region that is at least 90% identical over its entire length to a polynucleotide encoding BASB111 polypeptide and polynucleotides complementary thereto. In this regard, polynucleotides at least 95% identical over their entire length to the same are particularly preferred. Furthermore, those with at least 97% are highly preferred among those with at least 95%, and among these those with at least 98% and at least 99% are particularly highly preferred, with at least 99% being the more preferred.

10

15

Preferred embodiments are polynucleotides encoding polypeptides that retain substantially the same biological function or activity as the mature polypeptide encoded by a DNA of SEQ ID NO:1.

20

In accordance with certain preferred embodiments of this invention there are provided polynucleotides that hybridize, particularly under stringent conditions, to BASB111 polynucleotide sequences, such as the polynucleotides in SEQ ID NO:1.

25

The invention further relates to polynucleotides that hybridize to the polynucleotide sequences provided herein. In this regard, the invention especially relates to polynucleotides that hybridize under stringent conditions to the polynucleotides described herein. As herein used, the terms "stringent conditions" and "stringent hybridization conditions" mean hybridization occurring only if there is at least 95% and preferably at least 97% identity between the sequences. A specific example of stringent hybridization conditions is

30







WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

have utility in diagnosis of the stage of infection and type of infection the pathogen has attained.

The invention also provides polynucleotides that encode a polypeptide that is the mature protein plus additional amino or carboxyl-terminal amino acids, or amino acids interior to the mature polypeptide (when the mature form has more than one polypeptide chain, for instance). Such sequences may play a role in processing of a protein from precursor to a mature form, may allow protein transport, may lengthen or shorten protein half-life or may facilitate manipulation of a protein for assay or production, among other things. As generally is the case *in vivo*, the additional amino acids may be processed away from the mature protein by cellular enzymes.

For each and every polynucleotide of the invention there is provided a polynucleotide complementary to it. It is preferred that these complementary polynucleotides are fully complementary to each polynucleotide with which they are complementary.

A precursor protein, having a mature form of the polypeptide fused to one or more prosequences may be an inactive form of the polypeptide. When prosequences are removed such inactive precursors generally are activated. Some or all of the prosequences may be removed before activation. Generally, such precursors are called proproteins.

In addition to the standard A, G, C, T/U representations for nucleotides, the term "N" may also be used in describing certain polynucleotides of the invention. "N" means that any of the four DNA or RNA nucleotides may appear at such a designated position in the DNA or RNA sequence, except it is preferred that N is not a nucleic acid that when taken in combination with adjacent nucleotide positions, when read in the correct reading frame, would have the effect of generating a premature termination codon in such reading frame.

In sum, a polynucleotide of the invention may encode a mature protein, a mature protein plus a leader sequence (which may be referred to as a proprotein), a precursor of a mature



expression systems that comprise a polynucleotide or polynucleotides of the present invention, to host cells which are genetically engineered with such expression systems, and to the production of polypeptides of the invention by recombinant techniques.

5 For recombinant production of the polypeptides of the invention, host cells can be genetically engineered to incorporate expression systems or portions thereof or polynucleotides of the invention. Introduction of a polynucleotide into the host cell can be effected by methods described in many standard laboratory manuals, such as Davis, *et al.*, *BASIC METHODS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY*, (1986) and Sambrook, *et al.*,  
10 *MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL*, 2nd Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. (1989), such as, calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran mediated transfection, transvection, microinjection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transduction, scrape loading, ballistic introduction and infection.

15 Representative examples of appropriate hosts include bacterial cells, such as cells of streptococci, staphylococci, enterococci, *E. coli*, streptomyces, cyanobacteria, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Neisseria meningitidis* and *Moraxella catarrhalis*; fungal cells, such as cells of a yeast, *Kluveromyces*, *Saccharomyces*, a basidiomycete, *Candida albicans* and *Aspergillus*;  
20 insect cells such as cells of *Drosophila* S2 and *Spodoptera* Sf9; animal cells such as CHO, COS, HeLa, C127, 3T3, BHK, 293, CV-1 and Bowes melanoma cells; and plant cells, such as cells of a gymnosperm or angiosperm.

A great variety of expression systems can be used to produce the polypeptides of the  
25 invention. Such vectors include, among others, chromosomal-, episomal- and virus-derived vectors, for example, vectors derived from bacterial plasmids, from bacteriophage, from transposons, from yeast episomes, from insertion elements, from yeast chromosomal elements, from viruses such as baculoviruses, papova viruses, such as SV40, vaccinia viruses, adenoviruses, fowl pox viruses, pseudorabies viruses, picornaviruses, retroviruses,  
30 and alphaviruses and vectors derived from combinations thereof, such as those derived from

WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

plasmid and bacteriophage genetic elements, such as cosmids and phagemids. The expression system constructs may contain control regions that regulate as well as engender expression. Generally, any system or vector suitable to maintain, propagate or express polynucleotides and/or to express a polypeptide in a host may be used for expression in this regard. The appropriate DNA sequence may be inserted into the expression system by any of a variety of well-known and routine techniques, such as, for example, those set forth in Sambrook *et al.*, *MOLECULAR CLONING, A LABORATORY MANUAL*, (*supra*).

In recombinant expression systems in eukaryotes, for secretion of a translated protein into the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum, into the periplasmic space or into the extracellular environment, appropriate secretion signals may be incorporated into the expressed polypeptide. These signals may be endogenous to the polypeptide or they may be heterologous signals.

Polypeptides of the present invention can be recovered and purified from recombinant cell cultures by well-known methods including ammonium sulfate or ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography and lectin chromatography. Most preferably, ion metal affinity chromatography (IMAC) is employed for purification. Well known techniques for refolding proteins may be employed to regenerate active conformation when the polypeptide is denatured during intracellular synthesis, isolation and or purification.

The expression system may also be a recombinant live microorganism, such as a virus or bacterium. The gene of interest can be inserted into the genome of a live recombinant virus or bacterium. Inoculation and *in vivo* infection with this live vector will lead to *in vivo* expression of the antigen and induction of immune responses. Viruses and bacteria used for this purpose are for instance: poxviruses (e.g; vaccinia, fowlpox, canarypox), alphaviruses (Sindbis virus, Semliki Forest Virus, Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis Virus), adenoviruses, adeno-associated virus, picornaviruses (poliovirus, rhinovirus),

herpesviruses (varicella zoster virus, etc), *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Neisseria*, BCG. These viruses and bacteria can be virulent, or attenuated in various ways in order to obtain live vaccines. Such live vaccines also form part of the invention.

5 **Diagnostic, Prognostic, Serotyping and Mutation Assays**

This invention is also related to the use of BASB111 polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention for use as diagnostic reagents. Detection of BASB111 polynucleotides and/or polypeptides in a eukaryote, particularly a mammal, and especially a human, will provide a diagnostic method for diagnosis of disease, staging of disease or response of an infectious  
10 organism to drugs. Eukaryotes, particularly mammals, and especially humans, particularly those infected or suspected to be infected with an organism comprising the BASB111 gene or protein, may be detected at the nucleic acid or amino acid level by a variety of well known techniques as well as by methods provided herein.

15 Polypeptides and polynucleotides for prognosis, diagnosis or other analysis may be obtained from a putatively infected and/or infected individual's bodily materials. Polynucleotides from any of these sources, particularly DNA or RNA, may be used directly for detection or may be amplified enzymatically by using PCR or any other amplification technique prior to analysis. RNA, particularly mRNA, cDNA and genomic DNA may also be used in the same  
20 ways. Using amplification, characterization of the species and strain of infectious or resident organism present in an individual, may be made by an analysis of the genotype of a selected polynucleotide of the organism. Deletions and insertions can be detected by a change in size of the amplified product in comparison to a genotype of a reference sequence selected from a related organism, preferably a different species of the same genus or a different strain of  
25 the same species. Point mutations can be identified by hybridizing amplified DNA to labeled BASB111 polynucleotide sequences. Perfectly or significantly matched sequences can be distinguished from imperfectly or more significantly mismatched duplexes by DNase or RNase digestion, for DNA or RNA respectively, or by detecting differences in melting temperatures or renaturation kinetics. Polynucleotide sequence differences may also be  
30 detected by alterations in the electrophoretic mobility of polynucleotide fragments in gels as

WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

compared to a reference sequence. This may be carried out with or without denaturing agents. Polynucleotide differences may also be detected by direct DNA or RNA sequencing. See, for example, Myers *et al.*, *Science*, 230: 1242 (1985). Sequence changes at specific locations also may be revealed by nuclease protection assays, such as RNase, V1 and S1  
5 protection assay or a chemical cleavage method. See, for example, Cotton *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA*, 85: 4397-4401 (1985).

In another embodiment, an array of oligonucleotides probes comprising BASB111 nucleotide sequence or fragments thereof can be constructed to conduct efficient screening  
10 of, for example, genetic mutations, serotype, taxonomic classification or identification. Array technology methods are well known and have general applicability and can be used to address a variety of questions in molecular genetics including gene expression, genetic linkage, and genetic variability (see, for example, Chee *et al.*, *Science*, 274: 610 (1996)).

15 Thus in another aspect, the present invention relates to a diagnostic kit which comprises:  
(a) a polynucleotide of the present invention, preferably the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, or a fragment thereof ;  
(b) a nucleotide sequence complementary to that of (a);  
(c) a polypeptide of the present invention, preferably the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2 or  
20 a fragment thereof; or  
(d) an antibody to a polypeptide of the present invention, preferably to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2.

It will be appreciated that in any such kit, (a), (b), (c) or (d) may comprise a substantial  
25 component. Such a kit will be of use in diagnosing a disease or susceptibility to a Disease, among others.

This invention also relates to the use of polynucleotides of the present invention as diagnostic reagents. Detection of a mutated form of a polynucleotide of the invention,  
30 preferable, SEQ ID NO:1, which is associated with a disease or pathogenicity will provide a







In certain preferred embodiments of the invention there are provided antibodies against BASB111 polypeptides or polynucleotides.

5 Antibodies generated against the polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention can be obtained by administering the polypeptides and/or polynucleotides of the invention, or epitope-bearing fragments of either or both, analogues of either or both, or cells expressing either or both, to an animal, preferably a nonhuman, using routine protocols. For preparation of monoclonal antibodies, any technique known in the art that provides antibodies produced  
10 by continuous cell line cultures can be used. Examples include various techniques, such as those in Kohler, G. and Milstein, C., *Nature* 256: 495-497 (1975); Kozbor *et al.*, *Immunology Today* 4: 72 (1983); Cole *et al.*, pg. 77-96 in *MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AND CANCER THERAPY*, Alan R. Liss, Inc. (1985).

15 Techniques for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Patent No. 4,946,778) can be adapted to produce single chain antibodies to polypeptides or polynucleotides of this invention. Also, transgenic mice, or other organisms or animals, such as other mammals, may be used to express humanized antibodies immunospecific to the polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention.

20 Alternatively, phage display technology may be utilized to select antibody genes with binding activities towards a polypeptide of the invention either from repertoires of PCR amplified v-genes of lymphocytes from humans screened for possessing anti-BASB111 or from naive libraries (McCafferty, *et al.*, (1990), *Nature* 348, 552-554; Marks, *et al.*,  
25 (1992) *Biotechnology* 10, 779-783). The affinity of these antibodies can also be improved by, for example, chain shuffling (Clackson *et al.*, (1991) *Nature* 352: 628).

The above-described antibodies may be employed to isolate or to identify clones expressing the polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention to purify the polypeptides or  
30 polynucleotides by, for example, affinity chromatography.

Thus, among others, antibodies against BASB111-polypeptide or BASB111-polynucleotide may be employed to treat infections, particularly bacterial infections.

5 Polypeptide variants include antigenically, epitopically or immunologically equivalent variants form a particular aspect of this invention.

Preferably, the antibody or variant thereof is modified to make it less immunogenic in the individual. For example, if the individual is human the antibody may most preferably be "humanized," where the complementarity determining region or regions of the hybridoma-derived antibody has been transplanted into a human monoclonal antibody, for example as described in Jones *et al.* (1986), *Nature* 321, 522-525 or Tempest *et al.*, (1991) *Biotechnology* 9, 266-273.

15

**Antagonists and Agonists - Assays and Molecules**

Polypeptides and polynucleotides of the invention may also be used to assess the binding of small molecule substrates and ligands in, for example, cells, cell-free preparations, chemical libraries, and natural product mixtures. These substrates and ligands may be natural  
20 substrates and ligands or may be structural or functional mimetics. See, *e.g.*, Coligan *et al.*, *Current Protocols in Immunology* 1(2): Chapter 5 (1991).

The screening methods may simply measure the binding of a candidate compound to the polypeptide or polynucleotide, or to cells or membranes bearing the polypeptide or polynucleotide, or a fusion protein of the polypeptide by means of a label directly or indirectly associated with the candidate compound. Alternatively, the screening method may involve competition with a labeled competitor. Further, these screening methods may test whether the candidate compound results in a signal generated by activation or inhibition of the polypeptide or polynucleotide, using detection systems appropriate to the cells comprising the polypeptide or polynucleotide. Inhibitors of activation are generally

assayed in the presence of a known agonist and the effect on activation by the agonist by the presence of the candidate compound is observed. Constitutively active polypeptide and/or constitutively expressed polypeptides and polynucleotides may be employed in screening methods for inverse agonists or inhibitors, in the absence of an agonist or inhibitor, by testing whether the candidate compound results in inhibition of activation of the polypeptide or polynucleotide, as the case may be. Further, the screening methods may simply comprise the steps of mixing a candidate compound with a solution containing a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention, to form a mixture, measuring BASB111 polypeptide and/or polynucleotide activity in the mixture, and comparing the BASB111 polypeptide and/or polynucleotide activity of the mixture to a standard. Fusion proteins, such as those made from Fc portion and BASB111 polypeptide, as hereinbefore described, can also be used for high-throughput screening assays to identify antagonists of the polypeptide of the present invention, as well as of phylogenetically and and/or functionally related polypeptides (see D. Bennett *et al.*, J Mol Recognition, 8:52-58 (1995); and K. Johanson *et al.*, J Biol Chem, 270(16):9459-9471 (1995)).

The polynucleotides, polypeptides and antibodies that bind to and/or interact with a polypeptide of the present invention may also be used to configure screening methods for detecting the effect of added compounds on the production of mRNA and/or polypeptide in cells. For example, an ELISA assay may be constructed for measuring secreted or cell associated levels of polypeptide using monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies by standard methods known in the art. This can be used to discover agents which may inhibit or enhance the production of polypeptide (also called antagonist or agonist, respectively) from suitably manipulated cells or tissues.

The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance (agonist) or block (antagonist) the action of BASB111 polypeptides or polynucleotides, particularly those compounds that are bacteriostatic and/or bactericidal.

The method of screening may involve high-throughput techniques. For example, to screen



polypeptides and/or polynucleotides by excluding BASB111 polypeptides and/or polynucleotides from binding.

Potential antagonists include a small molecule that binds to and occupies the binding site of the polypeptide thereby preventing binding to cellular binding molecules, such that normal biological activity is prevented. Examples of small molecules include but are not limited to small organic molecules, peptides or peptide-like molecules. Other potential antagonists include antisense molecules (see Okano, *J. Neurochem.* 56: 560 (1991);

*OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDES AS ANTISENSE INHIBITORS OF GENE EXPRESSION*, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL (1988), for a description of these molecules). Preferred potential antagonists include compounds related to and variants of BASB111.

In a further aspect, the present invention relates to genetically engineered soluble fusion proteins comprising a polypeptide of the present invention, or a fragment thereof, and various portions of the constant regions of heavy or light chains of immunoglobulins of various subclasses (IgG, IgM, IgA, IgE). Preferred as an immunoglobulin is the constant part of the heavy chain of human IgG, particularly IgG1, where fusion takes place at the hinge region. In a particular embodiment, the Fc part can be removed simply by incorporation of a cleavage sequence which can be cleaved with blood clotting factor Xa. Furthermore, this invention relates to processes for the preparation of these fusion proteins by genetic engineering, and to the use thereof for drug screening, diagnosis and therapy. A further aspect of the invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding such fusion proteins. Examples of fusion protein technology can be found in International Patent Application Nos. WO94/29458 and WO94/22914.

Each of the polynucleotide sequences provided herein may be used in the discovery and development of antibacterial compounds. The encoded protein, upon expression, can be used as a target for the screening of antibacterial drugs. Additionally, the polynucleotide sequences encoding the amino terminal regions of the encoded protein or Shine-Delgarno

WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

or other translation facilitating sequences of the respective mRNA can be used to construct antisense sequences to control the expression of the coding sequence of interest.

The invention also provides the use of the polypeptide, polynucleotide, agonist or antagonist of the invention to interfere with the initial physical interaction between a pathogen or pathogens and a eukaryotic, preferably mammalian, host responsible for sequelae of infection. In particular, the molecules of the invention may be used: in the prevention of adhesion of bacteria, in particular gram positive and/or gram negative bacteria, to eukaryotic, preferably mammalian, extracellular matrix proteins on in-dwelling devices or to extracellular matrix proteins in wounds; to block bacterial adhesion between eukaryotic, preferably mammalian, extracellular matrix proteins and bacterial BASB111 proteins that mediate tissue damage and/or; to block the normal progression of pathogenesis in infections initiated other than by the implantation of in-dwelling devices or by other surgical techniques.

In accordance with yet another aspect of the invention, there are provided BASB111 agonists and antagonists, preferably bacteriostatic or bactericidal agonists and antagonists.

The antagonists and agonists of the invention may be employed, for instance, to prevent, inhibit and/or treat diseases.

In a further aspect, the present invention relates to mimotopes of the polypeptide of the invention. A mimotope is a peptide sequence, sufficiently similar to the native peptide (sequentially or structurally), which is capable of being recognised by antibodies which recognise the native peptide; or is capable of raising antibodies which recognise the native peptide when coupled to a suitable carrier.

Peptide mimotopes may be designed for a particular purpose by addition, deletion or substitution of elected amino acids. Thus, the peptides may be modified for the purposes of ease of conjugation to a protein carrier. For example, it may be desirable

for some chemical conjugation methods to include a terminal cysteine. In addition it may be desirable for peptides conjugated to a protein carrier to include a hydrophobic terminus distal from the conjugated terminus of the peptide, such that the free unconjugated end of the peptide remains associated with the surface of the carrier protein. Thereby presenting the peptide in a conformation which most closely resembles that of the peptide as found in the context of the whole native molecule. For example, the peptides may be altered to have an N-terminal cysteine and a C-terminal hydrophobic amidated tail. Alternatively, the addition or substitution of a D-stereoisomer form of one or more of the amino acids may be performed to create a beneficial derivative, for example to enhance stability of the peptide.

Alternatively, peptide mimotopes may be identified using antibodies which are capable themselves of binding to the polypeptides of the present invention using techniques such as phage display technology (EP 0 552 267 B1). This technique, generates a large number of peptide sequences which mimic the structure of the native peptides and are, therefore, capable of binding to anti-native peptide antibodies, but may not necessarily themselves share significant sequence homology to the native polypeptide.

## Vaccines

Another aspect of the invention relates to a method for inducing an immunological response in an individual, particularly a mammal, preferably humans, which comprises inoculating the individual with BASB111 polynucleotide and/or polypeptide, or a fragment or variant thereof, adequate to produce antibody and/ or T cell immune response to protect said individual from infection, particularly bacterial infection and most particularly *Moraxella catarrhalis* infection. Also provided are methods whereby such immunological response slows bacterial replication. Yet another aspect of the invention relates to a method of inducing immunological response in an individual which comprises delivering to such individual a nucleic acid vector, sequence or ribozyme to direct expression of BASB111 polynucleotide and/or polypeptide, or a fragment or a variant thereof, for expressing BASB111 polynucleotide and/or polypeptide, or a fragment or a

variant thereof *in vivo* in order to induce an immunological response, such as, to produce antibody and/ or T cell immune response, including, for example, cytokine-producing T cells or cytotoxic T cells, to protect said individual, preferably a human, from disease, whether that disease is already established within the individual or not. One example of  
5 administering the gene is by accelerating it into the desired cells as a coating on particles or otherwise. Such nucleic acid vector may comprise DNA, RNA, a ribozyme, a modified nucleic acid, a DNA/RNA hybrid, a DNA-protein complex or an RNA-protein complex.

10 A further aspect of the invention relates to an immunological composition that when introduced into an individual, preferably a human, capable of having induced within it an immunological response, induces an immunological response in such individual to a BASB111 polynucleotide and/or polypeptide encoded therefrom, wherein the composition comprises a recombinant BASB111 polynucleotide and/or polypeptide  
15 encoded therefrom and/or comprises DNA and/or RNA which encodes and expresses an antigen of said BASB111 polynucleotide, polypeptide encoded therefrom, or other polypeptide of the invention. The immunological response may be used therapeutically or prophylactically and may take the form of antibody immunity and/or cellular immunity, such as cellular immunity arising from CTL or CD4+ T cells.

20 A BASB111 polypeptide or a fragment thereof may be fused with co-protein or chemical moiety which may or may not by itself produce antibodies, but which is capable of stabilizing the first protein and producing a fused or modified protein which will have antigenic and/or immunogenic properties, and preferably protective properties. Thus  
25 fused recombinant protein, preferably further comprises an antigenic co-protein, such as lipoprotein D from *Haemophilus influenzae*, Glutathione-S-transferase (GST) or beta-galactosidase, or any other relatively large co-protein which solubilizes the protein and facilitates production and purification thereof. Moreover, the co-protein may act as an adjuvant in the sense of providing a generalized stimulation of the immune system of the



organism receiving the protein. The co-protein may be attached to either the amino- or carboxy-terminus of the first protein.

5 In a vaccine composition according to the invention, a BASB111 polypeptide and/or polynucleotide, or a fragment, or a mimotope, or a variant thereof may be present in a vector, such as the live recombinant vectors described above for example live bacterial vectors.

10 Also suitable are non-live vectors for the BASB111 polypeptide, for example bacterial outer-membrane vesicles or "blebs". OM blebs are derived from the outer membrane of the two-layer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria and have been documented in many Gram-negative bacteria (Zhou, L *et al.* 1998. *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* 163:223-228) including *C. trachomatis* and *C. psittaci*. A non-exhaustive list of bacterial pathogens reported to produce blebs also includes: *Bordetella pertussis*, *Borrelia burgdorferi*,  
15 *Brucella melitensis*, *Brucella ovis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Haemophilus influenza*, *Legionella pneumophila*, *Moraxella catarrhalis*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Yersinia enterocolitica*.

20 Blebs have the advantage of providing outer-membrane proteins in their native conformation and are thus particularly useful for vaccines. Blebs can also be improved for vaccine use by engineering the bacterium so as to modify the expression of one or more molecules at the outer membrane. Thus for example the expression of a desired immunogenic protein at the outer membrane, such as the BASB111 polypeptide, can be introduced or upregulated (e.g. by altering the promoter). Instead or in addition, the  
25 expression of outer-membrane molecules which are either not relevant (e.g. unprotective antigens or immunodominant but variable proteins) or detrimental (e.g. toxic molecules such as LPS, or potential inducers of an autoimmune response) can be downregulated. These approaches are discussed in more detail below.

The non-coding flanking regions of the BASB111 gene contain regulatory elements important in the expression of the gene. This regulation takes place both at the transcriptional and translational level. The sequence of these regions, either upstream or downstream of the open reading frame of the gene, can be obtained by DNA sequencing.

5 This sequence information allows the determination of potential regulatory motifs such as the different promoter elements, terminator sequences, inducible sequence elements, repressors, elements responsible for phase variation, the shine-dalgarno sequence, regions with potential secondary structure involved in regulation, as well as other types of regulatory motifs or sequences. This sequence is a further aspect of the invention.

10 This sequence information allows the modulation of the natural expression of the BASB111 gene. The upregulation of the gene expression may be accomplished by altering the promoter, the shine-dalgarno sequence, potential repressor or operator elements, or any other elements involved. Likewise, downregulation of expression can be  
15 achieved by similar types of modification. Alternatively, by changing phase variation sequences, the expression of the gene can be put under phase variation control, or it may be uncoupled from this regulation. In another approach, the expression of the gene can be put under the control of one or more inducible elements allowing regulated expression. Examples of such regulation include, but are not limited to, induction by temperature  
20 shift, addition of inductor substrates like selected carbohydrates or their derivatives, trace elements, vitamins, co-factors, metal ions, etc.

Such modifications as described above can be introduced by several different means. The modification of sequences involved in gene expression can be carried out *in vivo* by  
25 random mutagenesis followed by selection for the desired phenotype. Another approach consists in isolating the region of interest and modifying it by random mutagenesis, or site-directed replacement, insertion or deletion mutagenesis. The modified region can then be reintroduced into the bacterial genome by homologous recombination, and the effect on gene expression can be assessed. In another approach, the sequence knowledge  
30 of the region of interest can be used to replace or delete all or part of the natural

regulatory sequences. In this case, the regulatory region targeted is isolated and modified so as to contain the regulatory elements from another gene, a combination of regulatory elements from different genes, a synthetic regulatory region, or any other regulatory region, or to delete selected parts of the wild-type regulatory sequences. These modified sequences can then be reintroduced into the bacterium via homologous recombination into the genome. A non-exhaustive list of preferred promoters that could be used for up-regulation of gene expression includes the promoters *porA*, *porB*, *lbpB*, *tbpB*, *p111*, *lst*, *hpuAB* from *N. meningitidis* or *N. gonorrhoeae*; *ompCD*, *copB*, *lbpB*, *ompE*, *UspA1*; *UspA2*; *TbpB* from *M. Catarrhalis*; *p1*, *p2*, *p4*, *p5*, *p6*, *lpD*, *tbpB*, *D15*, *Hia*, *Hmw1*, *Hmw2* from *H. influenzae*.

In one example, the expression of the gene can be modulated by exchanging its promoter with a stronger promoter (through isolating the upstream sequence of the gene, in vitro modification of this sequence, and reintroduction into the genome by homologous recombination). Upregulated expression can be obtained in both the bacterium as well as in the outer membrane vesicles shed (or made) from the bacterium.

In other examples, the described approaches can be used to generate recombinant bacterial strains with improved characteristics for vaccine applications. These can be, but are not limited to, attenuated strains, strains with increased expression of selected antigens, strains with knock-outs (or decreased expression) of genes interfering with the immune response, strains with modulated expression of immunodominant proteins, strains with modulated shedding of outer-membrane vesicles.

Thus, also provided by the invention is a modified upstream region of the *BASB111* gene, which modified upstream region contains a heterologous regulatory element which alters the expression level of the *BASB111* protein located at the outer membrane. The upstream region according to this aspect of the invention includes the sequence upstream of the *BASB111* gene. The upstream region starts immediately upstream of the *BASB111* gene and continues usually to a position no more than about 1000 bp upstream of the gene

from the ATG start codon. In the case of a gene located in a polycistronic sequence (operon) the upstream region can start immediately preceding the gene of interest, or preceding the first gene in the operon. Preferably, a modified upstream region according to this aspect of the invention contains a heterologous promotor at a position between 500 and 700 bp  
5 upstream of the ATG.

Thus, the invention provides a BASB111 polypeptide, in a modified bacterial bleb. The invention further provides modified host cells capable of producing the non-live membrane-based bleb vectors. The invention further provides nucleic acid vectors comprising the  
10 BASB111 gene having a modified upstream region containing a heterologous regulatory element.

Further provided by the invention are processes to prepare the host cells and bacterial blebs according to the invention.

15

Provided by this invention are compositions, particularly vaccine compositions, and methods comprising the polypeptides and/or polynucleotides of the invention and immunostimulatory DNA sequences, such as those described in Sato, Y. *et al.* Science  
20 273: 352 (1996).

Also, provided by this invention are methods using the described polynucleotide or particular fragments thereof, which have been shown to encode non-variable regions of bacterial cell surface proteins, in polynucleotide constructs used in such genetic  
25 immunization experiments in animal models of infection with *Moraxella catarrhalis*. Such experiments will be particularly useful for identifying protein epitopes able to provoke a prophylactic or therapeutic immune response. It is believed that this approach will allow for the subsequent preparation of monoclonal antibodies of particular value, derived from the requisite organ of the animal successfully resisting or clearing infection.



the IgG2a subtype, whilst in the human these correspond to IgG1 type antibodies. TH2-type immune responses are characterised by the generation of a broad range of immunoglobulin isotypes including in mice IgG1, IgA, and IgM.

5 It can be considered that the driving force behind the development of these two types of immune responses are cytokines. High levels of TH1-type cytokines tend to favour the induction of cell mediated immune responses to the given antigen, whilst high levels of TH2-type cytokines tend to favour the induction of humoral immune responses to the antigen.

10

The distinction of TH1 and TH2-type immune responses is not absolute. In reality an individual will support an immune response which is described as being predominantly TH1 or predominantly TH2. However, it is often convenient to consider the families of cytokines in terms of that described in murine CD4 +ve T cell clones by Mosmann and  
 15 Coffman (*Mosmann, T.R. and Coffman, R.L. (1989) TH1 and TH2 cells: different patterns of lymphokine secretion lead to different functional properties. Annual Review of Immunology, 7, p145-173*). Traditionally, TH1-type responses are associated with the production of the INF- $\gamma$  and IL-2 cytokines by T-lymphocytes. Other cytokines often directly associated with the induction of TH1-type immune responses are not  
 20 produced by T-cells, such as IL-12. In contrast, TH2-type responses are associated with the secretion of IL-4, IL-5, IL-6 and IL-13.

It is known that certain vaccine adjuvants are particularly suited to the stimulation of either TH1 or TH2 - type cytokine responses. Traditionally the best indicators of the  
 25 TH1:TH2 balance of the immune response after a vaccination or infection includes direct measurement of the production of TH1 or TH2 cytokines by T lymphocytes *in vitro* after restimulation with antigen, and/or the measurement of the IgG1:IgG2a ratio of antigen specific antibody responses.

Thus, a TH1-type adjuvant is one which preferentially stimulates isolated T-cell populations to produce high levels of TH1-type cytokines when re-stimulated with antigen *in vitro*, and promotes development of both CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes and antigen specific immunoglobulin responses associated with TH1-type isotype.

5

Adjuvants which are capable of preferential stimulation of the TH1 cell response are described in International Patent Application No. WO 94/00153 and WO 95/17209.

10

3 De-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL) is one such adjuvant. This is known from GB 2220211 (Ribi). Chemically it is a mixture of 3 De-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A with 4, 5 or 6 acylated chains and is manufactured by Ribi Immunochem, Montana. A preferred form of 3 De-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A is disclosed in European Patent 0 689 454 B1 (SmithKline Beecham Biologicals SA).

15

Preferably, the particles of 3D-MPL are small enough to be sterile filtered through a 0.22micron membrane (European Patent number 0 689 454).

3D-MPL will be present in the range of 10µg - 100µg preferably 25-50µg per dose wherein the antigen will typically be present in a range 2-50µg per dose.

20

Another preferred adjuvant comprises QS21, an Hplc purified non-toxic fraction derived from the bark of Quillaja Saponaria Molina. Optionally this may be admixed with 3 De-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL), optionally together with an carrier.

25

The method of production of QS21 is disclosed in US patent No. 5,057,540.

30

Non-reactogenic adjuvant formulations containing QS21 have been described previously (WO 96/33739). Such formulations comprising QS21 and cholesterol have been shown to be successful TH1 stimulating adjuvants when formulated together with an antigen.

Further adjuvants which are preferential stimulators of TH1 cell response include immunomodulatory oligonucleotides, for example unmethylated CpG sequences as disclosed in WO 96/02555.

5

Combinations of different TH1 stimulating adjuvants, such as those mentioned hereinabove, are also contemplated as providing an adjuvant which is a preferential stimulator of TH1 cell response. For example, QS21 can be formulated together with 3D-MPL. The ratio of QS21 : 3D-MPL will typically be in the order of 1 : 10 to 10 : 1; preferably 1:5 to 5 : 1 and often substantially 1 : 1. The preferred range for optimal synergy is 2.5 : 1 to 1 : 1 3D-MPL: QS21.

10

Preferably a carrier is also present in the vaccine composition according to the invention. The carrier may be an oil in water emulsion, or an aluminium salt, such as aluminium phosphate or aluminium hydroxide.

15

A preferred oil-in-water emulsion comprises a metabolisable oil, such as squalene, alpha tocopherol and Tween 80. In a particularly preferred aspect the antigens in the vaccine composition according to the invention are combined with QS21 and 3D-MPL in such an emulsion. Additionally the oil in water emulsion may contain span 85 and/or lecithin and/or tricaprylin.

20

Typically for human administration QS21 and 3D-MPL will be present in a vaccine in the range of 1 µg - 200 µg, such as 10-100 µg, preferably 10 µg - 50 µg per dose. Typically the oil in water will comprise from 2 to 10% squalene, from 2 to 10% alpha tocopherol and from 0.3 to 3% tween 80. Preferably the ratio of squalene: alpha tocopherol is equal to or less than 1 as this provides a more stable emulsion. Span 85 may also be present at a level of 1%. In some cases it may be advantageous that the vaccines of the present invention will further contain a stabiliser.

25

30



WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

Non-toxic oil in water emulsions preferably contain a non-toxic oil, e.g. squalane or squalene, an emulsifier, e.g. Tween 80, in an aqueous carrier. The aqueous carrier may be, for example, phosphate buffered saline.

- 5 A particularly potent adjuvant formulation involving QS21, 3D-MPL and tocopherol in an oil in water emulsion is described in WO 95/17210.

The present invention also provides a polyvalent vaccine composition comprising a vaccine formulation of the invention in combination with other antigens, in particular  
10 antigens useful for treating cancers, autoimmune diseases and related conditions. Such a polyvalent vaccine composition may include a TH-1 inducing adjuvant as hereinbefore described.

While the invention has been described with reference to certain BASB111 polypeptides  
15 and polynucleotides, it is to be understood that this covers fragments of the naturally occurring polypeptides and polynucleotides, and similar polypeptides and polynucleotides with additions, deletions or substitutions which do not substantially affect the immunogenic properties of the recombinant polypeptides or polynucleotides.

20 **Compositions, kits and administration**

In a further aspect of the invention there are provided compositions comprising a BASB111 polynucleotide and/or a BASB111 polypeptide for administration to a cell or to a multicellular organism.

- 25 The invention also relates to compositions comprising a polynucleotide and/or a polypeptides discussed herein or their agonists or antagonists. The polypeptides and polynucleotides of the invention may be employed in combination with a non-sterile or sterile carrier or carriers for use with cells, tissues or organisms, such as a pharmaceutical carrier suitable for administration to an individual. Such compositions comprise, for  
30 instance, a media additive or a therapeutically effective amount of a polypeptide and/or

WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

polynucleotide of the invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Such carriers may include, but are not limited to, saline, buffered saline, dextrose, water, glycerol, ethanol and combinations thereof. The formulation should suit the mode of administration. The invention further relates to diagnostic and pharmaceutical packs and kits comprising one or more containers filled with one or more of the ingredients of the aforementioned compositions of the invention.

Polypeptides, polynucleotides and other compounds of the invention may be employed alone or in conjunction with other compounds, such as therapeutic compounds.

The pharmaceutical compositions may be administered in any effective, convenient manner including, for instance, administration by topical, oral, anal, vaginal, intravenous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intranasal or intradermal routes among others.

In therapy or as a prophylactic, the active agent may be administered to an individual as an injectable composition, for example as a sterile aqueous dispersion, preferably isotonic.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides for pharmaceutical compositions comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a polypeptide and/or polynucleotide, such as the soluble form of a polypeptide and/or polynucleotide of the present invention, agonist or antagonist peptide or small molecule compound, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Such carriers include, but are not limited to, saline, buffered saline, dextrose, water, glycerol, ethanol, and combinations thereof. The invention further relates to pharmaceutical packs and kits comprising one or more containers filled with one or more of the ingredients of the aforementioned compositions of the invention. Polypeptides, polynucleotides and other compounds of the present invention may be employed alone or in conjunction with other compounds, such as therapeutic compounds.

WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

The composition will be adapted to the route of administration, for instance by a systemic or an oral route. Preferred forms of systemic administration include injection, typically by intravenous injection. Other injection routes, such as subcutaneous, intramuscular, or intraperitoneal, can be used. Alternative means for systemic administration include transmucosal and transdermal administration using penetrants such as bile salts or fusidic acids or other detergents. In addition, if a polypeptide or other compounds of the present invention can be formulated in an enteric or an encapsulated formulation, oral administration may also be possible. Administration of these compounds may also be topical and/or localized, in the form of salves, pastes, gels, solutions, powders and the like.

For administration to mammals, and particularly humans, it is expected that the daily dosage level of the active agent will be from 0.01 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg, typically around 1 mg/kg. The physician in any event will determine the actual dosage which will be most suitable for an individual and will vary with the age, weight and response of the particular individual. The above dosages are exemplary of the average case. There can, of course, be individual instances where higher or lower dosage ranges are merited, and such are within the scope of this invention.

The dosage range required depends on the choice of peptide, the route of administration, the nature of the formulation, the nature of the subject's condition, and the judgment of the attending practitioner. Suitable dosages, however, are in the range of 0.1-100 µg/kg of subject.

A vaccine composition is conveniently in injectable form. Conventional adjuvants may be employed to enhance the immune response. A suitable unit dose for vaccination is 0.5-5 microgram/kg of antigen, and such dose is preferably administered 1-3 times and with an interval of 1-3 weeks. With the indicated dose range, no adverse toxicological effects will be observed with the compounds of the invention which would preclude their administration to suitable individuals.

Wide variations in the needed dosage, however, are to be expected in view of the variety of compounds available and the differing efficiencies of various routes of administration. For example, oral administration would be expected to require higher dosages than administration by intravenous injection. Variations in these dosage levels can be adjusted  
5 using standard empirical routines for optimization, as is well understood in the art.

### **Sequence Databases, Sequences in a Tangible Medium, and Algorithms**

Polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences form a valuable information resource with which  
10 to determine their 2- and 3-dimensional structures as well as to identify further sequences of similar homology. These approaches are most easily facilitated by storing the sequence in a computer readable medium and then using the stored data in a known macromolecular structure program or to search a sequence database using well known searching tools, such as the GCG program package.

15

Also provided by the invention are methods for the analysis of character sequences or strings, particularly genetic sequences or encoded protein sequences. Preferred methods of sequence analysis include, for example, methods of sequence homology analysis, such as identity and similarity analysis, DNA, RNA and protein structure analysis, sequence  
20 assembly, cladistic analysis, sequence motif analysis, open reading frame determination, nucleic acid base calling, codon usage analysis, nucleic acid base trimming, and sequencing chromatogram peak analysis.

A computer based method is provided for performing homology identification. This  
25 method comprises the steps of: providing a first polynucleotide sequence comprising the sequence of a polynucleotide of the invention in a computer readable medium; and comparing said first polynucleotide sequence to at least one second polynucleotide or polypeptide sequence to identify homology.

WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

A computer based method is also provided for performing homology identification, said method comprising the steps of: providing a first polypeptide sequence comprising the sequence of a polypeptide of the invention in a computer readable medium; and comparing said first polypeptide sequence to at least one second polynucleotide or polypeptide sequence to identify homology.

All publications and references, including but not limited to patents and patent applications, cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety as if each individual publication or reference were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference herein as being fully set forth. Any patent application to which this application claims priority is also incorporated by reference herein in its entirety in the manner described above for publications and references.

## DEFINITIONS

"Identity," as known in the art, is a relationship between two or more polypeptide sequences or two or more polynucleotide sequences, as the case may be, as determined by comparing the sequences. In the art, "identity" also means the degree of sequence relatedness between polypeptide or polynucleotide sequences, as the case may be, as determined by the match between strings of such sequences. "Identity" can be readily calculated by known methods, including but not limited to those described in (*Computational Molecular Biology*, Lesk, A.M., ed., Oxford University Press, New York, 1988; *Biocomputing. Informatics and Genome Projects*, Smith, D.W., ed., Academic Press, New York, 1993; *Computer Analysis of Sequence Data*, Part I, Griffin, A.M., and Griffin, H.G., eds., Humana Press, New Jersey, 1994; *Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology*, von Heine, G., Academic Press, 1987; and *Sequence Analysis Primer*, Gribskov, M. and Devereux, J., eds., M Stockton Press, New York, 1991; and Carillo, H., and Lipman, D., *SIAM J. Applied Math.*, 48: 1073 (1988). Methods to determine identity are designed to give the largest match between the sequences tested. Moreover, methods to determine identity are codified in publicly available computer programs. Computer program methods to





WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

alterations are selected from the group consisting of at least one nucleic acid deletion, substitution, including transition and transversion, or insertion, and wherein said alterations may occur at the 5' or 3' terminal positions of the reference polynucleotide sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions, interspersed either individually  
5 among the nucleic acids in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence. The number of nucleic acid alterations for a given percent identity is determined by multiplying the total number of nucleic acids in SEQ ID NO:1 by the integer defining the percent identity divided by 100 and then subtracting that product from said total number of nucleic acids in SEQ ID NO:1, or:

10

$$n_n \leq x_n - (x_n \bullet y),$$

wherein  $n_n$  is the number of nucleic acid alterations,  $x_n$  is the total number of nucleic acids in SEQ ID NO:1,  $y$  is, for instance 0.70 for 70%, 0.80 for 80%, 0.85 for 85% etc.,  $\bullet$   
15 is the symbol for the multiplication operator, and wherein any non-integer product of  $x_n$  and  $y$  is rounded down to the nearest integer prior to subtracting it from  $x_n$ .

(2) Polypeptide embodiments further include an isolated polypeptide comprising a polypeptide having at least a 50,60, 70, 80, 85, 90, 95, 97 or 100% identity to a  
20 polypeptide reference sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein said polypeptide sequence may be identical to the reference sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or may include up to a certain integer number of amino acid alterations as compared to the reference sequence, wherein said alterations are selected from the group consisting of at least one amino acid deletion, substitution, including conservative and non-conservative substitution, or insertion, and  
25 wherein said alterations may occur at the amino- or carboxy-terminal positions of the reference polypeptide sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions, interspersed either individually among the amino acids in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence, and wherein said number of amino acid alterations is determined by multiplying the total number of amino acids in



WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

SEQ ID NO:2 by the integer defining the percent identity divided by 100 and then subtracting that product from said total number of amino acids in SEQ ID NO:2, or:

$$n_a \leq x_a - (x_a \bullet y),$$

5

wherein  $n_a$  is the number of amino acid alterations,  $x_a$  is the total number of amino acids in SEQ ID NO:2,  $y$  is 0.50 for 50%, 0.60 for 60%, 0.70 for 70%, 0.80 for 80%, 0.85 for 85%, 0.90 for 90%, 0.95 for 95%, 0.97 for 97% or 1.00 for 100%, and  $\bullet$  is the symbol for the multiplication operator, and wherein any non-integer product of  $x_a$  and  $y$  is rounded  
10 down to the nearest integer prior to subtracting it from  $x_a$ .

15

By way of example, a polypeptide sequence of the present invention may be identical to the reference sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, that is it may be 100% identical, or it may include up to a certain integer number of amino acid alterations as compared to the  
reference sequence such that the percent identity is less than 100% identity. Such alterations are selected from the group consisting of at least one amino acid deletion, substitution, including conservative and non-conservative substitution, or insertion, and wherein said alterations may occur at the amino- or carboxy-terminal positions of the reference polypeptide sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions,

20

interspersed either individually among the amino acids in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence. The number of amino acid alterations for a given % identity is determined by multiplying the total number of amino acids in SEQ ID NO:2 by the integer defining the percent identity divided by 100 and then subtracting that product from said total number of amino acids in SEQ ID NO:2, or:

25

$$n_a \leq x_a - (x_a \bullet y),$$

wherein  $n_a$  is the number of amino acid alterations,  $x_a$  is the total number of amino acids in SEQ ID NO:2,  $y$  is, for instance 0.70 for 70%, 0.80 for 80%, 0.85 for 85% etc., and  $\bullet$  is

the symbol for the multiplication operator, and wherein any non-integer product of  $x_a$  and  $y$  is rounded down to the nearest integer prior to subtracting it from  $x_a$ .

"Individual(s)," when used herein with reference to an organism, means a multicellular eukaryote, including, but not limited to a metazoan, a mammal, an ovid, a bovid, a simian, a primate, and a human.

"Isolated" means altered "by the hand of man" from its natural state, *i.e.*, if it occurs in nature, it has been changed or removed from its original environment, or both. For example, a polynucleotide or a polypeptide naturally present in a living organism is not "isolated," but the same polynucleotide or polypeptide separated from the coexisting materials of its natural state is "isolated", as the term is employed herein. Moreover, a polynucleotide or polypeptide that is introduced into an organism by transformation, genetic manipulation or by any other recombinant method is "isolated" even if it is still present in said organism, which organism may be living or non-living.

"Polynucleotide(s)" generally refers to any polyribonucleotide or polydeoxyribonucleotide, which may be unmodified RNA or DNA or modified RNA or DNA including single and double-stranded regions.

"Variant" refers to a polynucleotide or polypeptide that differs from a reference polynucleotide or polypeptide, but retains essential properties. A typical variant of a polynucleotide differs in nucleotide sequence from another, reference polynucleotide. Changes in the nucleotide sequence of the variant may or may not alter the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by the reference polynucleotide. Nucleotide changes may result in amino acid substitutions, additions, deletions, fusions and truncations in the polypeptide encoded by the reference sequence, as discussed below. A typical variant of a polypeptide differs in amino acid sequence from another, reference polypeptide. Generally, differences are limited so that the sequences of the reference polypeptide and the variant are closely similar overall and, in many regions,

identical. A variant and reference polypeptide may differ in amino acid sequence by one or more substitutions, additions, deletions in any combination. A substituted or inserted amino acid residue may or may not be one encoded by the genetic code. A variant of a polynucleotide or polypeptide may be a naturally occurring such as an  
5 allelic variant, or it may be a variant that is not known to occur naturally. Non-naturally occurring variants of polynucleotides and polypeptides may be made by mutagenesis techniques or by direct synthesis.

"Disease(s)" means any disease caused by or related to infection by a bacteria, including,  
10 for example, otitis media in infants and children, pneumonia in elderlies, sinusitis, nosocomial infections and invasive diseases, chronic otitis media with hearing loss, fluid accumulation in the middle ear, auditive nerve damage, delayed speech learning, infection of the upper respiratory tract and inflammation of the middle ear.

## EXAMPLES:

The examples below are carried out using standard techniques, which are well known and routine to those of skill in the art, except where otherwise described in detail. The examples  
5 are illustrative, but do not limit the invention.

### Example 1: Discovery and confirmatory DNA sequencing of the BASB111 gene from *Moraxella catarrhalis* strain ATCC 43617.

10 The DNA sequence of the BASB111 gene from the *Moraxella catarrhalis* strain ATCC 43617 (also referred to as strain MC2931) is shown in SEQ ID N0:1. The translation of the BASB111 polynucleotide sequence showed in SEQ ID N0:2.

### Example 2: Construction of Plasmid to Express Recombinant BASB111

15

#### A: Cloning of BASB111.

The *EcoRI* and *SalI* restriction sites engineered into the MC-Lip2-Fn/t-RI (5'- AGG CAG AGG GAA TTC ATG AAT TTT GGT AAA ATT AAT GG -3') [SEQ ID NO:3] forward and MC-Lip2RCh/t-Sal (5'-AGG CAG AGG GTC GAC TTA ATG GTG ATG  
20 GTG ATG GTG CCA GCC TTT GAT AAC ACC ATC TT-3') [SEQ ID NO:4] reverse amplification primers, respectively, permitted directional cloning a PCR product into the *E.coli* expression plasmid pTLZ2 such that a mature BASB111 protein could be expressed as a fusion protein containing a (His)<sub>6</sub> affinity chromatography tag at the C-terminus. The BASB111 PCR product was purified from the amplification reaction  
25 using silica gel-based spin columns (QiaGen) according to the manufacturers instructions. To produce the required *EcoRI* and *SalI* termini necessary for cloning, purified PCR product was sequentially digested to completion with *EcoRI* and *SalI* restriction enzymes as recommended by the manufacturer (Life Technologies).

Following the first restriction digestion, the PCR product was purified via spin column as above to remove salts and eluted in sterile water prior to the second enzyme digestion. The digested DNA fragment was again purified using silica gel-based spin columns prior to ligation with the pTLZ2 plasmid.

5

B: Production of Expression Vector.

To prepare the expression plasmid pTLZ2 for ligation, it was similarly digested to completion with both *EcoRI* and *SaI* and then treated with calf intestinal phosphatase (CIP, ~0.02 units / pmole of 5' end, Life Technologies) as directed by the manufacturer to prevent self ligation. An approximately 5-fold molar excess of the digested fragment to the prepared vector was used to program the ligation reaction. A standard ~20 µl ligation reaction (~16°C, ~16 hours), using methods well known in the art, was performed using T4 DNA ligase (~2.0 units / reaction, Life Technologies). An aliquot of the ligation (~5 µl) was used to transform electro-competent JM109 cells according to methods well known in the art. Following a ~2-3 hour outgrowth period at 37°C in ~1.0 ml of LB broth, transformed cells were plated on LB agar plates containing ampicillin (100 µg/ml). Antibiotic was included in the selection. Plates were incubated overnight at 37°C for ~16 hours. Individual ApR colonies were picked with sterile toothpicks and used to "patch" inoculate fresh LB ApR plates as well as a ~1.0 ml LB ApR broth culture. Both the patch plates and the broth culture were incubated overnight at 37°C in either a standard incubator (plates) or a shaking water bath. A whole cell-based PCR analysis was employed to verify that transformants contained the BASB111 DNA insert. Here, the ~1.0 ml overnight LB Ap broth culture was transferred to a 1.5 ml polypropylene tube and the cells collected by centrifugation in a Beckmann microcentrifuge (~3 min., room temperature, ~12,000 X g). The cell pellet was suspended in ~200µl of sterile water and a ~10?l aliquot used to program a ~50µl final volume PCR reaction containing both BASB111 forward and reverse amplification primers. Final concentrations of the PCR reaction components were essentially the same as those specified in example 2 except ~5.0 units of *Taq* polymerase was used. The initial 95°C denaturation step was increased to 3 minutes to ensure thermal

10

15

20

25

30

disruption of the bacterial cells and liberation of plasmid DNA. An ABI Model 9700 thermal cycler and a 32 cycle, three-step thermal amplification profile, i.e. 95°C, 45sec; 55-58°C, 45sec, 72°C, 1min., were used to amplify the BASB111 fragment from the lysed transformant samples. Following thermal amplification, a ~20µl aliquot of the reaction was analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis (0.8 % agarose in a Tris-acetate-EDTA (TAE) buffer). DNA fragments were visualized by UV illumination after gel electrophoresis and ethidium bromide staining. A DNA molecular size standard (1 Kb ladder, Life Technologies) was electrophoresed in parallel with the test samples and was used to estimate the size of the PCR products. Transformants that produced the expected size PCR product were identified as strains containing a BASB111 expression construct. Expression plasmid containing strains were then analyzed for the inducible expression of recombinant BASB111.

#### C: Expression Analysis of PCR-Positive Transformants.

For each PCR-positive transformant identified above, ~5.0 ml of LB broth containing ampicillin (100 µg/ml) was inoculated with cells from the patch plate and grown overnight at 37 °C with shaking (~250 rpm). An aliquot of the overnight seed culture (~1.0 ml) was inoculated into a 125 ml erlenmeyer flask containing ~25 of LB Ap broth and grown at 37 °C with shaking (~250 rpm) until the culture turbidity reached O.D.600 of ~0.5, i.e. mid-log phase (usually about 1.5 - 2.0 hours). At this time approximately half of the culture (~12.5 ml) was transferred to a second 125 ml flask and expression of recombinant BASB111 protein induced by the addition of IPTG (1.0 M stock prepared in sterile water, Sigma) to a final concentration of 1.0 mM. Incubation of both the IPTG-induced and non-induced cultures continued for an additional ~4 hours at 37 °C with shaking. Samples (~1.0 ml) of both induced and non-induced cultures were removed after the induction period and the cells collected by centrifugation in a microcentrifuge at room temperature for ~3 minutes. Individual cell pellets were suspended in ~50µl of sterile water, then mixed with an equal volume of 2X Laemelli SDS-PAGE sample buffer containing 2-mercaptoethanol, and placed in boiling water bath for ~3 min to denature protein. Equal volumes (~15µl) of both the crude IPTG-

induced and the non-induced cell lysates were loaded onto duplicate 12% Tris/glycine polyacrylamide gel (1 mm thick Mini-gels, Novex). The induced and non-induced lysate samples were electrophoresed together with prestained molecular weight markers (SeeBlue, Novex) under conventional conditions using a standard SDS/Tris/glycine running buffer (BioRad). Following electrophoresis, one gel was stained with commassie brilliant blue R250 (BioRad) and then destained to visualize novel BASB111 IPTG-inducible protein(s). The second gel was electroblotted onto a PVDF membrane (0.45 micron pore size, Novex) for ~2 hrs at 4 °C using a BioRad Mini-Protean II blotting apparatus and Towbin's methanol (20 %) transfer buffer. Blocking of the membrane and antibody incubations were performed according to methods well known in the art. A monoclonal anti-RGS (His)3 antibody, followed by a second rabbit anti-mouse antibody conjugated to HRP (QiaGen), was used to confirm the expression and identity of the BASB111 recombinant protein. Visualization of the anti-His antibody reactive pattern was achieved using either an ABT insoluble substrate or using Hyperfilm with the Amersham ECL chemiluminescence system.

#### **Example 4: Production of Recombinant BASB111**

##### **Bacterial strain**

A recombinant expression strain of *E. coli* JM109 containing a plasmid (pTLZ2) encoding BASB111 from *M. catarrhalis*. was used to produce cell mass for purification of recombinant protein. The expression strain was cultivated on LB agar plates containing 100µg/ml ampicillin ("Ap") to ensure that the pTLZ2 was maintained. For cryopreservation at -80 °C, the strain was propagated in LB broth containing the same concentration of antibiotics then mixed with an equal volume of LB broth containing 30% (w/v) glycerol.

##### **Media**

The fermentation medium used for the production of recombinant protein consisted of 2X YT broth (Difco) containing 100µg/ml Ap. Antifoam was added to medium for the fermentor at 0.25 ml/L (Antifoam 204, Sigma). To induce expression of the BASB111

WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

recombinant protein, IPTG (Isopropyl  $\beta$ -D-Thiogalactopyranoside) was added to the fermentor (1 mM, final).

#### Fermentation

5 A 500-ml erlenmeyer seed flask, containing 50ml working volume, was inoculated with 0.3 ml of rapidly thawed frozen culture, or several colonies from a selective agar plate culture, and incubated for approximately 12 hours at  $37 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$  on a shaking platform at 150rpm (Innova 2100, New Brunswick Scientific). This seed culture was then used to inoculate a 5-L working volume fermentor containing 2X YT broth and both Ap  
10 antibiotics. The fermentor (Bioflo 3000, New Brunswick Scientific) was operated at  $37 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ , 0.2 - 0.4 VVM air sparge, 250 rpm in Rushton impellers. The pH was not controlled in either the flask seed culture or the fermentor. During fermentation, the pH ranged 6.5 to 7.3 in the fermentor. IPTG (1.0 M stock, prepared in sterile water) was added to the fermentor when the culture reached mid-log of growth ( $\sim 0.7$  O.D.600  
15 units). Cells were induced for 2 - 4 hours then harvested by centrifugation using either a 28RS Heraeus (Sepatech) or RC5C superspeed centrifuge (Sorvall Instruments). Cell paste was stored at  $-20^\circ\text{C}$  until processed.

#### Purification

##### 20 Chemicals and Materials

Imidazole, guanidine hydrochloride, Tris (hydroxymethyl), and EDTA (ethylene-diamine tetraacetic acid) biotechnology grade or better were all obtained from Ameresco Chemical, Solon, Ohio. Triton X-100 (t-Octylphenoxypolyethoxy-ethanol), triton X-114, sodium phosphate, monobasic, and Urea were reagent grade or better and  
25 obtained from Sigma Chemical Company, St. Louis, Missouri. Glacial acetic acid and hydrochloric acid were obtained from Mallincrodt Baker Inc., Phillipsburg, New Jersey. Methanol was obtained from Fisher Scientific, Fairlawn, New Jersey. Pefabloc®SC (4-(2-Aminoethyl)-benzenesulfonylfluoride), Complete protease inhibitor cocktail tablets, and PMSF (phenylmethyl-sulfonylfluoride) were obtained from Roche Diagnostics  
30 Corporation, Indianapolis, Indiana. Bestatin, Pepstatin A, and E-64 protease inhibitor



were obtained from Calbiochem, LaJolla, California. Dulbecco's Phosphate Buffered Saline(1x PBS) was obtained from Quality Biological, Inc., Gaithersburg, Maryland. Dulbecco's Phosphate Buffered Saline (10x PBS) was obtained from BioWhittaker, Walkersville, Maryland. Penta-His Antibody, BSA free was obtained from QiaGen, Valencia, California. Peroxidase-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-mouse IgG was obtained from Jackson Immuno Research, West Grove, Penn. AEC single solution was obtained from Zymed, South San Francisco, California. All other chemicals were reagent grade or better.

Ni-chelating Sepharose Fast Flow resin was obtained from Pharmacia., Sweden, California. Precast Tris-Glycine 4-20% and 10-20% polyacrylamide gels, all running buffers and solutions, SeeBlue Pre-Stained Standards, MultiMark Multi-Colored Standards and PVDF transfer membranes were obtained from Novex, San Diego, California. SDS-PAGE Silver Stain kits were obtained from Daiichi Pure Chemicals Company Limited, Tokyo, Japan. Coomassie Stain Solution was obtained from Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, California. Acrodisc® PF 0.2 m syringe filters were obtained from Pall Gelman Sciences, Ann Arbor, Michigan. GD/X 25mm disposable syringe filters were obtained from Whatman Inc., Clifton, New Jersey. Dialysis tubing 8,000 MWCO was obtained from BioDesign Inc. Od New York, Carmal New York. BCA Protein Assay Reagents and Snake Skin dialysis tubing 3,500 MWCO were obtained from Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, Illinois.

#### Purification of recombinant BASB111 from *E. coli*

##### Extraction Purification.

Cell paste was thawed at room temperature for 30 to 60 minutes. Following disruption of the cell paste, the supernatant was partitioned with ice cold PBS containing 1% TritonX-114.

Cells were removed, the extract was warmed to 37° C and the phases partitioned by centrifugation.

This fraction was then passed over a nickel-chelating Sepharose fast flow resin equilibrated in PBS (pH 7.5) containing 10 % glycerol and 0.05 % Triton X100. The

WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

protein was eluted with the same buffer containing 200 mM Imidazole. The fractions containing the eluted protein were collected and concentrated on a 10 kDa cut-off stir cell, then dialysed against PBS containing 0.1% Triton X100.

5 As shown in figure 1-A, purified BASB111 protein appeared in SDS-PAGE analysis as a dublet migrating at around 36 kDa (estimated relative molecular mass). Purity was estimated to more than 90 %. Both bands were reactive against a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against the 6-Histidine motif (figure 1-B).

10

### Biochemical Characterizations

#### SDS-PAGE and Western Blot Analysis

The recombinant purified BASB111 protein was resolved on 4-20 % polyacrylamide gels and electrophoretically transferred to PVDF membranes at 100 V for 1 hour as  
15 previously described (Thebaine et al. 1979, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 76:4350-4354). The PVDF membranes were then pretreated with 25 ml of Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline containing 5 % non-fat dry milk. All subsequent incubations were carried out using this pretreatment buffer.

20 PVDF membranes were incubated with 25 ml of a 1:500 dilution of preimmune serum or rabbit anti-His immune serum for 1 hour at room temperature. PVDF membranes were then washed twice with wash buffer (20 mM Tris buffer, pH 7.5, containing 150 mM sodium chloride and 0.05 % Tween-20). PVDF membranes were incubated with 25 ml of a 1:5000 dilution of peroxidase-labeled goat anti-rabbit IgG (Jackson  
25 ImmunoResearch Laboratories, West Grove, PA) for 30 minutes at room temperature. PVDF membranes were then washed 4 times with wash buffer, and were developed with 3-amino-9-ethylcarbazole and urea peroxide as supplied by Zymed (San Francisco, CA) for 10 minutes each.

### **Example 5: Production of Antisera to Recombinant BASB111**

Polyvalent antisera directed against the BASB111 protein were generated by vaccinating two or four rabbits with the purified recombinant BASB111 protein. Each animal is given a total of three immunizations subcutaneously of about 10 $\mu$ g BASB111 protein per injection at approximately 21 day intervals. Animals were bled prior to the first immunization ("pre-bleed") and on days 49 and 56.

Polyvalent antisera directed against the BASB111 protein were generated by vaccinating six mice with the purified recombinant BASB111 protein. Each animal is given a total of two or three immunizations subcutaneously of about 10 $\mu$ g BASB111 protein per injection at approximately 14 day intervals. Animals were bled prior to the first immunization ("pre-bleed") and one week after the last immunization.

Anti-BASB111 protein titers were measured by an ELISA using purified recombinant BASB111 protein (4  $\mu$ g/well). The titre is defined as mid-point titers calculated by 4-parameter logistic model using the XL Fit software. The titers obtained post

immunisation were 1:270000 and 1:46500 for the rabbits and mice sera, respectively.

The antisera were used as the first antibody to identify the protein in a western blot as described in example 7 below. The western-blot shows the presence of anti-BASB111 antibody in the sera of immunized animals (figure 2).

### **Example 6: Immunological characterization: Surface exposure of BASB111**

Anti-BASB111 protein titers were determined by an ELISA using formalin-killed whole cells of *Moraxella catarrhalis* strains 14,358,216,2926 (20  $\mu$ g/well) The titre is defined as mid-point titers calculated by 4-parameter logistic model using the SoftMax Pro software.

Titers observed with the rabbit immune sera (1:2600,1:2300,1:430,1:3300 respectively) demonstrate that the BASB111 protein is detected at the surface of *M. catarrhalis* cells.

**Example 7: Immunological Characterisation: Western Blot Analysis**

*M. catarrhalis* ATCC 43617 was grown on Muller Hinton agar plates for 24 hours at 36°C. Several colonies were used to inoculate 50 ml of BHI broth in a 250 ml flask. Cultures were grown for about 5 hours at 200rpm until the A620 was approximately 0.6 and collected by centrifugation. Cells were then concentrated ten-fold and the equivalent of  $4 \times 10^8$  CFU were solubilized in 150µl of PAGE sample buffer (360 mM Tris buffer, pH 8.8, containing 4% sodium dodecylsulfate and 20% glycerol), and incubating the suspension at 100°C for 5 minutes. The solubilized cells were resolved on 4-20% polyacrylamide gels and the separated proteins were electrophoretically transferred to nitrocellulose membranes at 100V for 1hour as previously described (Thebaine et al. 1979, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 76:4350-4354). The nitrocellulose membranes were then pretreated with 50 ml of Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline containing 3 % bovine serum albumin (BSA). All subsequent incubations were carried out using this pretreatment buffer.

Nitrocellulose membranes were incubated with 250µl of a 1:20 dilution of preimmune serum or mouse immune serum for 2hours at room temperature. Nitrocellulose membranes were then washed three-times with wash buffer (20 mM Tris buffer, pH 7.5, containing 150 mM sodium chloride and 0.05% Tween-20).nitrocellulose membranes were incubated with 50ml of a 1:500 dilution of biotin-labeled sheep anti-mouse Ig (Amersham Life Sciences Products) for 60 minutes at room temperature. Nitrocellulose membranes were then washed 3 times with wash buffer, and incubated with 50 ml of a 1:1000 dilution of straptavidin-peroxydase (Amersham) for 60 minutes at room temperature. Nitrocellulose membranes were then washed 3 times with wash buffer and developed with 4-chloro-1-naphtol supplied by Sigma for ten minutes each.

A protein of about 29 kDa (corresponding to BASB111 expected molecular weight) that is reactive with the antisera is detected in *Moraxella* ATCC 43617 strain (figure 3).



**Deposited materials**

A deposit containing a *Moraxella catarrhalis* Catlin strain has been deposited with the American Type Culture Collection (herein "ATCC") on June 21, 1997 and assigned deposit  
5 number 43617. The deposit was described as Branhamella catarrhalis (Frosch and Kolle) and is a freeze-dried, 1.5-2.9 kb insert library constructed from M. catarrhalis isolate obtained from a transtracheal aspirate of a coal miner with chronic bronchitis. The deposit is described in Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 21: 506-508 (1982).

10 The *Moraxella catarrhalis* strain deposit is referred to herein as "the deposited strain" or as "the DNA of the deposited strain."

The deposited strain contains a full length BASB111 gene.

15 A deposit of the vector pMC-ORF1/2 consisting of *Moraxella catarrhalis* DNA inserted in pQE30 has been deposited with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) on February 12<sup>th</sup> 1999 and assigned deposit number 207118.

20 The sequence of the polynucleotides contained in the deposited strain / clone, as well as the amino acid sequence of any polypeptide encoded thereby, are controlling in the event of any conflict with any description of sequences herein.

The deposit of the deposited strains have been made under the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for Purposes of  
25 Patent Procedure. The deposited strains will be irrevocably and without restriction or condition released to the public upon the issuance of a patent. The deposited strains are provided merely as convenience to those of skill in the art and are not an admission that a deposit is required for enablement, such as that required under 35 U.S.C. §112.



WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

## SEQUENCE INFORMATION

### BASB111 Polynucleotide and Polypeptide Sequences

#### SEQ ID NO:1

5 *Moraxella catarrhalis* BASB111 polynucleotide sequence from strain ATCC43617

ATGAATTTTGGTAAAATTAATGGTATTTGTGCACTGGCATCTGGCATCGCATTGGCAGGC  
TGCAGCAATCAATCAAACGAACCAGCTGCCATATCTAAAACAGCTGCACAGACTATCAAG  
GTTGGCGTCATGGCAGGTCCTGAACAAGCTGTGGCAGAGGTAGCAGGTCAAGTCGCCAAA  
GAAAAATACAACCTGACCGTTGAATTGGTTGAGTTTAAATGACTATGCCATGCCAACTCA  
10 GCCGTCTCAAAGGTGAACCTGACGCCAATGCCATGCAGCACAAACCCTATCTTGAAAAA  
GACAGCCAAGAAAAAGGCCTAAATAACTTGGTCATCGTCGGCAACACCTTTGTATACCCA  
TTGGCAGGTTATTCAACCAAAATCAAGACATTAAATGAGCTAAAAGATGGTGCAACCATC  
GCCGTTCCAAATGATCCCTCAAACCTTAGCTCGTGCATTAATTTTACTTGAAAAACAAGGC  
TTAATTAAATTAAAAGACAACACCAACCTATTCTCAACCACACTTGATATCGTAGAAAAT  
15 CCAAAAAAATTGGTCATCAAAGAAGTGGATACCTCAGTTGCTGCTCGTGCAATTGACGAT  
GTGGACTTGGCAGTGGTAAATAACAACCTATGCAGGTCAAGTAGGTTTAACAGCCAGTGAA  
AATGGCGTTTTTGTGAAGATAAAGACTCGCCTTATGTCAATATCATCGTCGCTCGTGCT  
GACAATAAAGACTCTAAGGCCATCCAAGACTTTGTGAAAGCCTATCAAACCGATGAAGTG  
GAAGCTGAAGCCAAAAAGCAATTTAAAGATGGTGTTATCAAAGGCTGGTAA

20

#### SEQ ID NO:2

*Moraxella catarrhalis* BASB111 polypeptide sequence deduced from the  
polynucleotide of  
SEQ ID NO:1

25 MNFGKINGICALASGIALAGCSNQSNEPAAISKTAQAQTIKVGVMAGPEQAVAEVAGQVAK  
EKYNLTVELVEFNDYAMPNSAVSKGELDANAMQHKPYLEKDSQEKGLNNLVIVGNTEFVYP  
LAGYSTKIKTLNELKDGIATVPNDPSNLARALILLEKQGLIKLDNTNLFSTTLDIVEN  
PKKLVIKEVDTSVAARAIDVDLAVVNNNYAGQVGLTASENGVFVEDKDSPYVNIIVARA  
30 DNKDSKAIQDFVKAYQTDEVEAEAKQFKDGVIKGW

#### SEQ ID NO:3

AGG CAG AGG GAA TTC ATG AAT TTT GGT AAA ATT AAT GG

35 **SEQ ID NO:4**



with the following results:

**WO 01/00837**

**PCT/EP00/05852**

AGG CAG AGG GTC GAC TTA ATG GTG ATG GTG ATG GTG CCA GCC TTT GAT AAC  
ACC ATC TT

BM45395

**CLAIMS:**

1. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence which has at least 85% identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 over the entire length of SEQ ID  
5 NO:2.
2. An isolated polypeptide as claimed in claim 1 in which the amino acid sequence has at least 95% identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.
- 10 3. The polypeptide as claimed in claim 1 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.
4. An isolated polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2.
- 15 5. An isolated immunogenic fragment of the polypeptide as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 which fragment (if necessary when coupled to a carrier) is capable of raising an immune response which recognises the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2.
6. A polypeptide as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5 wherein said polypeptide is part of a  
20 larger fusion protein.
7. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6.
8. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide that  
25 has at least 85% identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:2; or a nucleotide sequence complementary to said isolated polynucleotide.
9. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence that has at least 85% identity to a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2 over the entire  
30 coding region; or a nucleotide sequence complementary to said isolated polynucleotide.

**AMENDED SHEET**

BM45395

-66-

10. An isolated polynucleotide which comprises a nucleotide sequence which has at least 85% identity to that of SEQ ID NO:1 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:1; or a nucleotide sequence complementary to said isolated polynucleotide.
- 5 11. The isolated polynucleotide as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 10 in which the identity is at least 95% to SEQ ID NO:1.
12. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2.
- 10 13. An isolated polynucleotide comprising the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:1.
14. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2, obtainable by screening an appropriate library under stringent
- 15 hybridization conditions with a labeled probe having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or a fragment thereof.
15. An expression vector comprising an isolated polynucleotide according to any one of claims 7 - 14.
16. A recombinant live microorganism comprising an expression vector according to claim 15.
17. A host cell comprising the expression vector of claim 15.
18. A membrane of the host cell according to claim 17 expressing an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence that has at least 85% identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.
19. A process for producing a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence that has at least 85% identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 comprising culturing a host cell of claim 17 under conditions sufficient for the production of said polypeptide and recovering the polypeptide from the culture medium.

AMENDED SHEET

BM45395

20. A process for expressing a polynucleotide of any one of claims 7 – 14 comprising transforming a host cell with the expression vector comprising at least one of said polynucleotides and culturing said host cell under conditions sufficient for expression of any one of said polynucleotides.

5

21. A vaccine composition comprising an effective amount of the polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 6 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10

22. A vaccine composition comprising an effective amount of the polynucleotide of any one of claims 7 to 14 and a pharmaceutically effective carrier.

23. The vaccine composition according to either one of claims 21 or 22 wherein said composition comprises at least one other *Moraxella catarrhalis* antigen.

24. An antibody generated against the polypeptide or immunological fragment as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6.

20

25. A method of diagnosing a *Moraxella* infection, comprising identifying a polypeptide as claimed in any one of claims 1 - 6, or an antibody that is immunospecific for said polypeptide, present within a biological sample from an animal suspected of having such an infection.

25

26. Use of a composition comprising an immunologically effective amount of a polypeptide as claimed in any one of claims 1 – 6 in the preparation of a medicament for use in generating an immune response in an animal.

30

27. Use of a composition comprising an immunologically effective amount of a polynucleotide as claimed in any one of claims 7 - 14 in the preparation of a medicament for use in generating an immune response in an animal.

AMENDED SHEET

BM45395

28. A therapeutic composition useful in treating humans with *Moraxella catarrhalis* disease comprising at least one antibody directed against the polypeptide of claims 1 – 6 and a suitable pharmaceutical carrier.

**AMENDED SHEET**

- 68 -

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
4 January 2001 (04.01.2001)

PCT

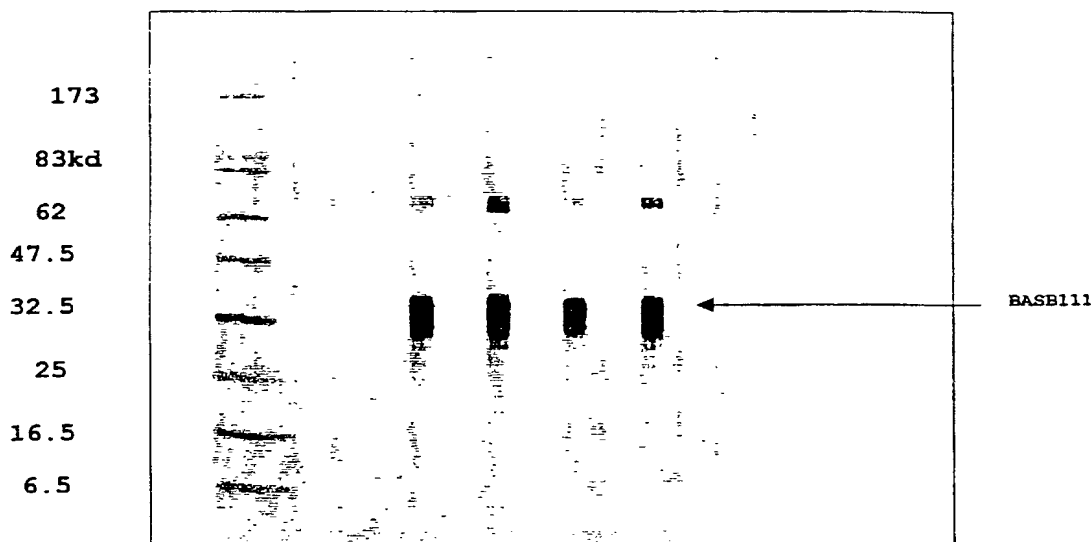
(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 01/00837 A1**

- (51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **C12N 15/31**,  
C07K 14/21, A61K 39/02, 39/395, 48/00, G01N 33/569,  
C07K 16/12
- (74) Agents: **PRIVETT, Kathryn, Louise et al.**; SmithKline  
Beecham, Corporate Intellectual Property, Two New Hori-  
zons Court, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9EP (GB).
- (21) International Application Number: **PCT/EP00/05852**
- (81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,  
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ,  
DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,  
HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,  
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,  
NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,  
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (22) International Filing Date: **23 June 2000 (23.06.2000)**
- (25) Filing Language: **English**
- (26) Publication Language: **English**
- (30) Priority Data:  
9914945.2 **25 June 1999 (25.06.1999)** **GB**
- (84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,  
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian  
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European  
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,  
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG,  
CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- (71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*):  
**SMITHKLINE BEECHAM BIOLOGICALS S.A.**  
[BE/BE]; Rue de l'Institut 89, B-1330 Rixensart (BE).
- (72) Inventor; and
- (75) Inventor/Applicant (*for US only*): **THONNARD, Joelle**  
[BE/BE]; SmithKline Beecham Biologicals S.A., Rue de  
l'Institut 89, B-1330 Rixensart (BE).
- Published:**  
— *With international search report.*  
— *Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the  
claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of  
amendments.*

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **BASB111 POLYPEPTIDE AND POLYNUCLEOTIDE FROM MORAXELLA CATHARRHALIS**

Detection of BASB111 with rabbit antisera.

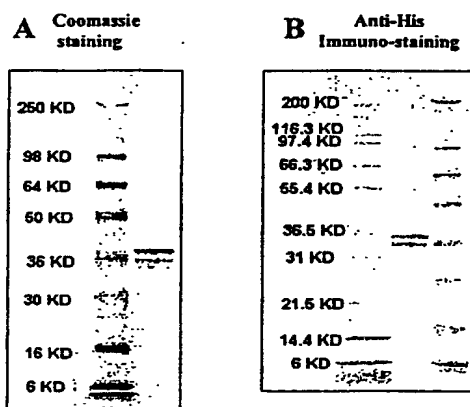


(57) Abstract: The invention provides BASB111 polypeptides and polynucleotides encoding BASB111 polypeptides and methods for producing such polypeptides by recombinant techniques. Also provided are diagnostic, prophylactic and therapeutic uses.

BM45395

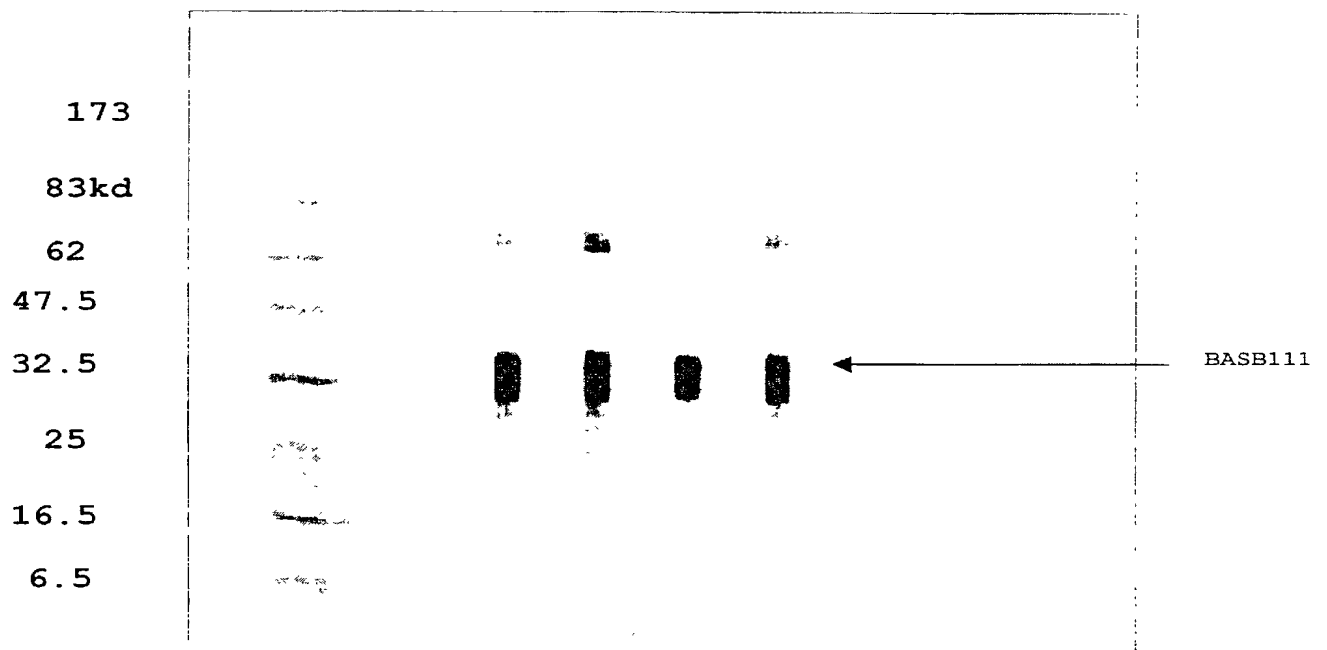
**1/3**

**Figure 1: Analysis of recombinant purified BASB111 separated through SDS-polyacrylamide gels and stained with Coomassie (A) and stained using anti-His immune reagent (B).**



AMENDED SHEET

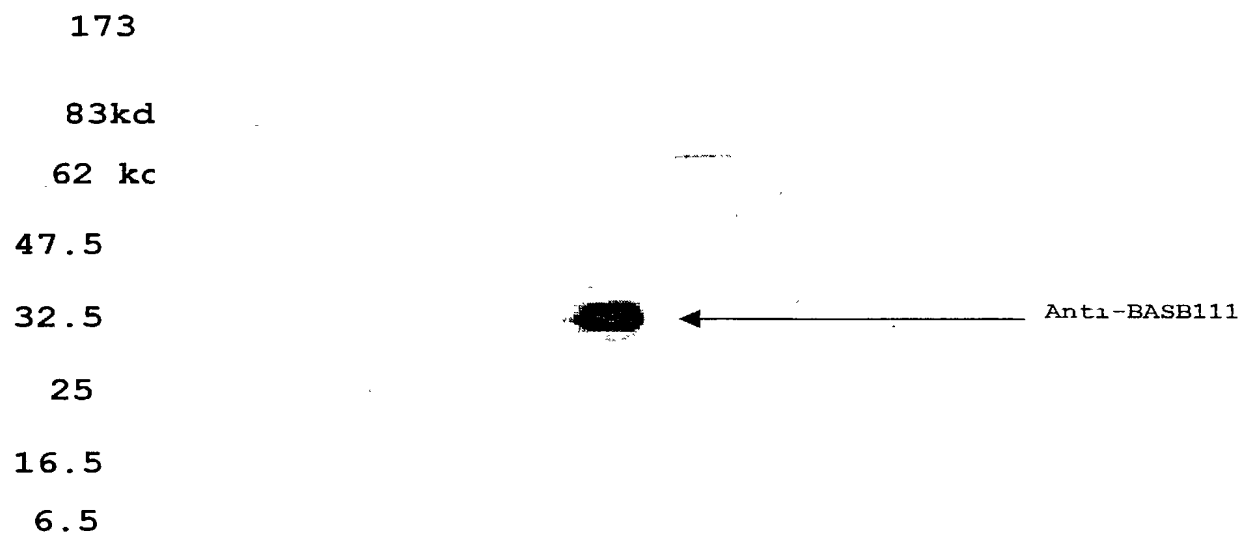
Figure 2 : Detection of BASB111 with rabbit antisera.





3/3

Figure 3 : Presence of anti-BASB111 in Moraxella cells lysates.



## DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

BASB111 POLYPEPTIDE AND POLYNUCLEOTIDE FROM MORAXELLA  
CATHARRHALIS

the specification of which (check one)

☐ is attached hereto.

☒ was filed on 23 June 2000 as Serial No. PCT/EP00/05852  
and was amended on (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(a)-(d) or Section 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or Section 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or Inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Number	Country	Filing Date	Priority Claimed
9914945.2	Great Britain	25 June 1999	Yes

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

Application Number    Filing Date

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s) or Section 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

Serial No.	Filing Date	Status
------------	-------------	--------

I hereby appoint the practitioners associated with the Customer Number provided below to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and direct that all correspondence be addressed to that Customer Number:

Customer Number 25,308

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

1-00 Full Name of Inventor: Joelle THONNARD

Inventor's Signature: 

Date: 4 December 2007

Residence: Rixensart, Belgium BE

Citizenship: Belgian

Post Office Address: SmithKline Beecham Corporation  
Corporate Intellectual Property - UW2220  
P.O. Box 1539  
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406-0939

WO 01/00837

PCT/EP00/05852

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> SmithKline Beecham S.A.

<120> Novel compounds

<130> BM45395

<160> 4

<170> FastSEQ for Windows Version 3.0

<210> 1

<211> 831

<212> DNA

<213> *Moraxella catarrhalis*

<400> 1

atgaattttg gtaaaattaa tggatattgt gcaactggcat ctggcatcgc attggcaggc	60
tgcagcaatc aatcaaacga accagctgcc atatctaaaa cagctgcaca gactatcaag	120
gttggcgtca tggcagggtcc tgaacaagct gtggcagagg tagcagggtca agtcgccaaa	180
gaaaaataca acctgaccgt tgaattgggt gagtttaatg actatgccat gccaaactca	240
gccgtctcaa aagggtgaact tgacgccaat gccatgcagc acaaacccta tcttgaaaaa	300
gacagccaag aaaaaggcct aaataacttg gtcacgtcgc gcaacacctt tgtataccca	360
ttggcagggtt attcaaccaa aatcaagaca ttaaatgagc taaaagatgg tgcaaccatc	420
gccgttccaa atgatccctc aaacttagct cgtgcattaa ttttacttga aaaacaaggc	480
ttaattaaat taaaagacaa caccaaccta ttctcaacca cacttgatat cgtagaaaat	540
ccaaaaaat tggatcatcaa agaagtggat acctcagttg ctgctcgtgc aattgacgat	600
gtggacttgg cagtggtaaa taacaactat gcagggtcaag taggtttaac agccagtga	660
aatggcgttt ttgttgaaga taaagactcg ccttatgtca atatcatcgt cgctcgtgct	720
gacaataaag actctaaggc catccaagac tttgtgaaag cctatcaaac cgatgaagtg	780
gaagctgaag ccaaaaagca atttaaagat ggtgttatca aaggctggta a	831

<210> 2

<211> 276

<212> PRT

<213> *Moraxella catarrhalis*



